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MILITARY AFFAIRS

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20 March 1980

USSR REPORT MILITARY AFFAIRS

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CIVIL DEFENSE: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Tasks for New Training Year

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 pp 8-9

[Article: "Training Once Again"]

[Text] The new training year is beginning in the civil defense system. Following a brief respite training facilities, centers, and classrooms have become reanimated, with practical and tactical-special classes being held for various categories of trainees.

We should note that this year the preparatory period was better organized. Civil defense headquarters at this country's economic installations planned out the training process in a prompt manner. Training facilities have been substantially augmented and refurbished. Those who are doing the training -- public class instructors and commanders of nonparamilitary units -- have received good methods preparation in training courses and at their installations.

Thus in the new training year there is an opportunity to raise to a higher level the civil defense training of work forces. It is very important to develop in each individual the skills of performance of techniques to protect against modern weapons, rescue activities, rendering of self-help and mutual assistance, and the ability to respond with practical action to civil defense alerts.

The main criterion for evaluating skills and abilities is the performance standards, on the achievement of which all trainees without exception must work hard in the course of practical training classes and pass performance standards with high marks, as is being done, for example, at the Magnitogorsk and Burannaya large-scale poultry operations (Chelyabinskaya Oblast). N. Novakovskiy, civil defense deputy chief of staff in Apatovskiy Rayon, reports that all workers and employees of these facilities passed the final performance tests with marks of good and excellent. And it is not surprising. Every employee is outfitted with individual protective gear.

Fallout shelters have been set up for training drills. Simple protective devices are fashioned during training classes.

Skills of actions in response to civil defense alerts can be improved not only at scheduled practical training classes but also at shop and department personnel practice drills. Such drills are held on a regular basis at the Novosibirsk Instrument Engineering Plant imeni V. I. Lenin. V. Zubov, deputy civil defense chief of staff at this plant, informed the editors that they have set up a schedule of such practice drills. At an "air-raid warning" alert, the entire aggregate of prescribed measures is carried out.

A most important task of plant and rayon civil defense headquarters this year is that of training the entire civilian population in the full program. Of course this will require considerable organizational, methods and training-indoctrination work in the rayons, at economic enterprises, and in the housing sector.

Wherever combined exercises and practical training classes with workers and employees (in training groups) are scheduled for the new year, general and special training of nonparamilitary units should be completed in the preparatory period. And while civil defense chiefs have been authorized to refine and supplement the program, to add new topics and items, under no circumstances should it be reduced, for any trainee category.

During training of supervisory and command personnel, considerable attention should be focused on matters of organization and content of political work within the civil defense system in light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet Government. Commanders of all elements (unit, group, team) will be thoroughly studying methods of political indoctrination work with personnel in a complex situation of multiple-factor stricken areas, in recovering from natural disasters, accidents, as well as at all civil defense exercises, and will be mastering methods of moral-political and psychological training of subordinates.

It is also necessary to prepare thoroughly for and conduct on a high methodological level combined exercises in village and settlement Soviets with the participation of the enterprises and organizations located on their territory, with involvement of the entire civilian population. In the cities and towns one should master the methods of conducting exercises with groups of enterprises. The success of each depends on thorough training of executive personnel (chairmen of Soviet executive committees; chiefs of services, to whom some facilities are subordinate; enterprise civil defense chiefs) in civil defense courses and on quality execution of all training and organizational measures in the preparatory period.

Civil defense headquarters of large enterprises can offer considerable methods assistance to small facilities, since large enterprises possess good training facilities and have amassed experience in conducting combined plant exercises. The training facility at the Monino Order of Lenin

Worsted Combine in Moskovskaya Oblast, for example, has become a genuine methods center. Under the supervision of production training experts of rayon civil defense training courses, they train instructors and unit commanders for facilities in the town of Losino-Petrovskiy, and the combine's top methods specialists exchange information and know-how with their colleagues. New and higher demands are now being imposed on organization of training of the nonworking population, especially on training class instructors. The responsibility of rayon and city civil defense headquarters and courses should be increased in this regard.

Practical experience shows that in the area of reinforcing knowledge of practical skills competition among units as a component part of improving the proficiency of personnel has acquired great importance. It is essential that civil defense headquarters not only draft regulations on these competitions taking local conditions into account, but also that they ensure a complex, instructive environment for the competitors, as well as qualified judges.

Let us reiterate: there are many possibilities for improving the quality and effectiveness of training in the new training year. This is indicated in particular by numerous letters from our readers, some of which are published below. Advanced know-how should be adopted, enriched, and an all-out effort made to improve organizational work and the methods skills of those who teach -- this is presently demanded of all civil defense headquarters and services.

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In Kuybyshevskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 pp 8-9

[Article by B. Novikov, production training foreman, civil defense courses, Syzran', Kuybyshevskaya Oblast: "The Director Supervises..."]

[Text] A combined enterprise exercise was to be held at the Syzran' Oil Refinery. The director, this plant's civil defense chief, I. Barkov, immediately personally took over preparation for the exercise.

First of all he and party committee secretary I. Milyukov held a meeting with top-echelon officials and specialists. By the meeting the plant's civil defense chief of staff, P. Kopeykin, had drafted a schedule. It listed in detail measures to be carried out in the preparatory period: elaboration of an exercise plan and other planning documents; training for exercise director deputies and assistants, unit commanders and members, workers and employees; reconnaissance and preparation of the exercise area, etc. The names of the persons immediately involved were specified, as was the timetable for being ready for and carrying out the measures. The chief of staff presented a complete report on this at the meeting.

An exchange of opinions took place. A number of additions were made. In particular, they included in the calendar schedule a point pertaining to organization of socialist competition between shops and units for best preparation and execution of the exercise. The plant committee and headquarters quickly drew up a special regulation.

Of course it is not easy to accomplish such a large volume of activities under conditions of continuous-cycle production. It was necessary to calculate time skillfully and in a businesslike manner for both and, without causing detriment to production activities, to resolve problems connected with preparation for the exercise. The director himself displayed an example of businesslike performance.

Let us take, for example, exercise plan preparation, carried out under the supervision of Comrade Barkov. Igor' Ivanovich had studied from cover to cover, as they say, the "Manual on Organization and Conduct of Combined Enterprise Exercises." He recommended that all executive personnel do the same: chief engineer I. Dyurik, the chief specialists heading the plant's civil defense services, the chiefs of production units and shops.

At the very first training class with executive personnel, Comrade Barkov checked to determine whether all had learned their duties, for many are called upon to perform exercise supervisory duties as deputies or assistants and will participate directly in preparing planning documents.

After this class the director, together with headquarters officials, deputies and assistants, reconnoitered the exercise area. This helped refine the overall plan of the exercise, the details of the plan and to determine who must do what. Then all this was entered onto a map and plan of the facility.

When the plan for conduct of the exercise was ready and organizational instructions elaborated, the director, as exercise director, again conducted a practical class with his deputies and assistants. This time they examined drafts of partial plans drawn up on the basis of the general plan. This method of group discussion helped introduced substantial adjustments into each partial plan, especially that which was presented by the assistant for simulation.

It is difficult to cover adequately in a single article the activities of Comrade Barkov as exercise director. We shall present only a few details.

Chiefs of services and shop superintendents submitted reports to the director at regular meetings on progress in preparation for the exercise. Chief of staff P. Kopeykin also submitted a weekly report on this. Each Monday scheduled civil defense classes were held at the plant for workers, employees and personnel of units, as well as practice drills, and competitions on meeting performance standards, plus other measures. Party, Komsomol and trade union meetings were held, to discuss preparations for the exercise.

In order better to train the civilian population residing in the plant's residential area, a deputy group and housing-communal division volunteer activists were enlisted for this work. Attention was also devoted to schools under the patronage of this plant.

An important role in practical preparation of units for the exercise was played by efforts to combat snowdrifts, which threatened to halt plant operations. People would frequently be summoned by sounding the alert and sent to the most threatened locations. Of course those skills acquired in combatting the elements came in handy when later at the exercise they were working on actions in a combined stricken area created by employing simulation devices.

In short all preparatory measures specified by the calendar plan were carried out precisely on schedule, which very likely guaranteed the success of the exercise proper. In the course of the exercise Comrade Barkov was highly demanding of his deputies and assistants and would not tolerate unnecessary simplifications or relaxation of demands. He examined all scenario instructions as well as simulation devices, and focused the units and entire work force on skilled performance in a complex situation.

Once again we saw how important is the director's role in preparing for each combined exercise. He should possess precisely such qualities as I. I. Barkov, director of a plant where production and defense tasks are performed in a combined manner.

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Health Resort Conference Report

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79
page 10

[Article by D. Solov'yev: "One Rung Higher"]

[Text] S. Gayduchenko, civil defense chief of staff of the Nal'chik Health Resort Administrative Council, had just finished synthesizing the results of a demonstration exercise and scientific-practical conference of medical personnel. Just the conclusions, spelling out the problems of theory and practice on which they would be working in the future filled several typed pages.

The conference received high marks from the conferees. Following is the opinion of N. Ivanov, division chief of the Trade Union Health Resorts Central Administrative Council: "The value of this conference lies in the fact that the conferees discussed important questions which have not yet been sufficiently fully addressed in official manuals and the literature. Although some of the presentations were of a discussionary nature, they are of definite interest, since they reflect the authors' convictions and

substantiate ways to achieve further improvement in organization of medical assistance to the public in emergencies."

This was the second scientific-practical conference. The first was held in mid-1978.

"A certain pattern was revealed at enterprise exercises," stated health resort council chairman T. Tkhazaplizhev. While resolving particular problems, enterprise executive personnel became aware of the fact that their insufficient knowledge hinders the job of finding answers to practical problems.

The health resort council decided to present a number of problems for discussion at the scientific-practical conference. Reports were presented by health resort council deputy chairman A. Metelev and enterprise civil defense chief of staff R. Suchkoyev. Their reports contained first and foremost serious thoughts on what one must be prepared for. Second, in evaluating the situation, the speakers submitted their own solutions. At the same time they analyzed the quality of civil defense plans drawn up at individual facilities and for the health resort as a whole and made suggestions on improving planning and practical defense measures.

It is interesting to note that the second conference constituted further development of the ideas presented at the first. Since conference participation was broadened, it was decided to present again A. Metelev's report on modern weapons. It is to the speaker's credit that he had taken to heart the comments and criticisms evoked by his report at the first conference and presented what was essentially a new, more extensive and profound report.

A report presented by Ya. Brachilevskiy, health resort council senior physician-inspector, contained a description of several toxic agents, the clinical course of the resulting affection, prevention, and treatment of victims. The report also contained an analysis of the health resort civil defense plan in this area, with practical suggestions and recommendations for improving planning.

Lively interest on the part of the conferees was evoked by a report by V. Battayev, chief physician at the Terek Sanatorium, on a clinical description of the affection caused by neutron weapons. The speaker was asked many questions, to the majority of which he gave substantial answers, thoroughly analyzing the casualty-producing effects of neutron weapons, possible protective measures against them, and an aggregate of prevention and treatment measures.

Also interesting was a report by A. Selyankin, republic civil defense headquarters official, on party-political work to support civil defense measures. The report did not deal in generalities. Proceeding from treatment of the situation presented by other speakers, Comrade Selyankin described the morale-psychological state in which a person might find himself, the role of medical personnel in overcoming all types of abnormal

behavior manifested by people, and the specific features of party-political work in this connection. This is a necessary topic which merits attention. There were so many persons wishing to speak during discussion of the report that a number of comrades were compelled to submit to civil defense headquarters written suggestions and comments on improving civil defense. The solid store of theory received by each conferee created a foundation for taking a new look at the organization of defense work at enterprises.

Meriting approval is the extensive opportunity for directors of facilities, headquarters officials, and all health resort medical personnel to observe combined facility and tactical-special exercises conducted by their neighbors and to adopt from them everything which can prove beneficial for improving defense measures.

A. Cherkasov, deputy chief physician at the Sanatorium imeni S. M. Kirov, attended a tactical-special exercise involving a medical aid detachment, an exercise conducted by O. Sulimov. His interest was drawn by the performance experience of nurses joined into specialized teams. And now Comrade Cherkasov, drawing conclusions from the situation presented by the speakers, substantiated how the experience of these teams can be utilized in planning measures pertaining to triage and treatment of victims.

A. Mikhaylyuk, Terek Sanatorium party organization secretary, shared his experience in party direction of civil defense. Combining concern with theoretical and practical training of executive personnel, workers and employees, the party organization succeeded in heightening interest in civil defense. V. Bulatov, one of the participants in the discussion, suggested that at the next scientific-practical conference they discuss the question of content and organization of sanitation-hygiene measures in a nuclear stricken area. In his opinion this problem has not been sufficiently substantiated, while the health resort's specific features in this area have not been considered at all.

I. Pavlenko suggested that at the next conference they discuss problems of organization of medical aid in stricken areas at different times of year and in differing weather conditions. He also suggested working on the topic of actions by nonparamilitary units when under strength in physician personnel.

Another commendable thing about the work being done by Nal'chik health resort civil defense headquarters is the fact that the proceedings of the scientific-practical conference were carefully worked up and published in the form of a bound volume for civil defense activists, and preparations are already in progress for holding the next, third conference.

"We should move up rung by rung, going into depth in studying current problems of civil defense, and mutually communicate our plans for the future," stated health resort chief of staff S. Gayduchenko.

Taking into consideration the advice and suggestions of the conferees, he specified a number of topics to be devoted serious attention. Specialists were also selected to handle this work. Comrade Gayduchenko is convinced that the complexity of the tasks which have arisen are beyond the capabilities of individual specialists and supervisors. It is necessary to unify the efforts of people specializing in different fields of knowledge, to resolve problems in a combined manner. Future organizational work by headquarters will proceed in this direction.

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Information for Instructors

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 pp 10-12

[Article: "Obligation of Each"]

[Text] Training classes for workers, kolkhoz farmers and office employees (the universal mandatory minimum knowledge program to teach the civilian population protection against mass destruction weapons) are held each year during off-work hours. These classes are conducted by training group instructors designated by order of the facility civil defense chief, who have mandatorily gone through a formal course of training or who have received training directly at the enterprise.

Doctors, doctor's assistants, nurses, upper-level students from medical higher educational institutions, as well as the best-trained medical aid team members are enlisted to train the public in medical topics.

These classes, held each year, should not be simply a repetition of the classes of preceding years. It is important that at each training class the instructor introduce something new. Special attention should be focused on meeting performance standards and actions in response to civil defense alerts.

Beginning with this issue, the editors will be publishing methods articles to assist training class instructors in this program.

Study and training on the universal mandatory minimum knowledge program begins with a one-hour lecture on the topic "USSR Civil Defense and Its Tasks." The instructor discusses three principal items: the CPSU on the aggressive nature of imperialism and the necessity of strengthening this country's defense might; the USSR Constitution on defense of the socialist homeland; principal tasks of USSR Civil Defense.

Disclosing the content of the first item, the instructor emphasizes that all progressive forces highly value the wise, purposeful activities of the Leninist Central Committee of the CPSU and its Politburo, aimed at strengthening peace and the security of peoples and leading to important positive changes in international relations.

At the same time the forces of imperialism and reaction seek to impede international détente, are endeavoring to force upon the world a new round of escalation of the arms race, and are expanding production of weapons of mass destruction. NATO strategists are actively elaborating and testing in numerous exercises different variants of initiation and conduct of war against the USSR and the other socialist countries as well as techniques and modes of employment of modern weapons. The Peking leaders, openly preaching the necessity of another world war, are conducting brazen anti-Soviet propaganda on a large scale.

We are living in an era in which a new social system -- Communism -- is replacing capitalism. This historical process is taking place in an acute struggle between the two opposing systems in all areas: in the political, ideological, and economic area. The spearhead of the aggressive policies of contemporary imperialism is aimed against the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union. Immense sums are being spent for military needs in a number of capitalist countries; government budgets are for all practical purposes becoming transformed into military budgets. Each year the NATO countries spend billions of dollars on new, even more destructive weapons.

Guiding the efforts of the people toward building communism, our party remembers at all times Lenin's behest not to weaken for a single minute the defense of our homeland. "Everything which has been created by the people should be reliably protected." This statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary L. I. Brezhnev has become a motto, in following which the party and government work tirelessly to achieve all-out improvement in this country's defense capability and to strengthen the USSR Armed Forces and Civil Defense.

It is recommended that presentation of the second topic item begin with explanation of V. I. Lenin's statement on the necessity of serious and intensive training and preparation to defend the Soviet Republic.

Article 31 of the new USSR Constitution states: "Defense of the socialist homeland is one of the most important functions of the state and is the business of the entire people." Preparation of our country to repulse an aggressor is a complex and multifaceted task. Our valiant Armed Forces play the principal role in defense of the home front. Considerable importance in accomplishing this task is attached to civil defense. The interests of defense and strengthening of the homeland's defense capability demand that all citizens of the USSR possess knowledge of and conscientiously carry out their civil defense obligations. It is necessary to ensure that each individual conscientiously carry out his sacred duty to defend the socialist homeland.

Mass destruction weapons possess enormous destructive force, but no matter how devastating modern weapons may be, the effectiveness of their employment can be substantially diminished and civilian casualties in special conditions be reduced by means of prior preparation and organized conduct of civil defense measures.

It is expedient to begin the third topic item with a clarification of just what civil defense is.

Let the trainees themselves define it. If the answers are complete and correct, one can move on to presentation of civil defense missions. If not, the instructor shall remind the trainees that civil defense is a component part of the system of national defense measures. By thoroughly training the civilian population, it is possible to achieve maximum reduction of the casualty-producing effects of modern weapons. Nonparamilitary civil defense units should possess the skill and ability to perform rescue and emergency repair activities in combined stricken areas. Therefore the role, place and tasks of civil defense are examined in close coordination with the tasks performed by the Armed Forces.

USSR civil defense is organized on the territorial-production principle: supervision of civil defense measures is exercised both by the Soviets of people's deputies, and by the ministries and agencies. The fact that civil defense is headed by executive agencies of Soviet authority, while at enterprises and other facilities civil defense is directed by executives and managers of enterprises, kol'khozes, sovkhozes, establishments and educational institutions, gives the entire civil defense system an exceptionally purposeful and effective character.

When explaining organizational structure it is advisable to employ the actual civil defense organizational arrangement at one's enterprise or facility, sets of posters (Voyenizdat, 1978; Izdatel'stvo DOSAAF, 1978), and the film entitled "Facing Danger." It is necessary to include in the lecture the names of civil defense officials at the enterprise or facility.

Imperialist circles are attempting to distort the true goals of our civil defense. But it is no secret to anybody: in this country the principal mission of civil defense is to protect people against the aggressor's barbaric weapons. What could be more humane and important than this?

Provisions to protect people include, first of all, providing the civilian population with reliable blast shelters and fallout shelters; second, the civilian population is to be equipped with devices to protect the respiratory organs (gas masks, respirators, fabric dust masks, gauze bandages), and means of protecting the skin; third, evacuation from cities and towns of civilians not employed in production, and dispersal of a certain portion of workers and employees.

V. I. Lenin stated at the dawn of Soviet rule: "The worker, the toiler is the first productive force of all mankind. If he survives, we shall save

and rebuild all.... But we shall perish if we are unable to save him." This behest of Lenin can be directly applied to the problem of protecting the civilian population in contemporary war as a decisive condition for attaining victory over the enemy.

Another group of tasks includes civil defense measures directed at improving the stability of the economy and decreasing potential damage in case the adversary employs nuclear weapons and other mass destruction weapons. The principal goal of these measures is to ensure uninterrupted operation of enterprises and the entire national economy under the most difficult conditions of war.

The third group of tasks includes performance of rescue and emergency repair activities in stricken areas, and in peacetime -- in areas of natural disasters and disastrous accidents.

Examining the substance of the missions performed by civil defense, each trainee should understand and become convinced that only in a socialist state does civil defense serve the interests of the toilers and bear a genuinely popular character. USSR civil defense relies on the total support of the people, the moral-political and ideological unity of Soviet citizens, and their patriotism.

At the end of the class the instructor shall specify literature recommended for the trainees to read and study.

Reliable Means of Protection

The topic "Group Means of Protection" is studied at the following class. During this class the trainees should become clear about the fact that the most important means of protecting the civilian population is shelter in protective structures. These include blast shelters, fallout shelters, and simplest-type shelters. Each trainee should learn to operate the electric-manual fan, to shut and open airtight-protective doors and manhole shutters, and should master the procedure of entering a blast shelter (fallout shelter) and leaving it through the emergency manhole exit.

Considering that at training classes principal attention will be focused on practical work on training items, in preparation for them it is recommended that all study the appropriate section of the instruction guide entitled "Everybody Should Know This." It is advisable to show the training film "Group Means of Protection" as well as the filmstrips "Group Means of Protection," "Civil Defense Protective Structures," and "Adapting Underground Excavations to Protect the Population" or slides on similar topics. It is important to provide the class with visual aids (posters, shelter models, diagrams, photographs).

Classes must be conducted in an equipped protective structure, in which the trainees will take shelter in a realistic situation, or where a quick-erection shelter (PRU) is to be built. If there is no shelter on the site, the class can be held in a protective structure of a neighboring facility.

First the instructor explains to the trainees the procedure of taking shelter in a protective structure, during which it is very useful to cite the most vivid examples from the experience of the Great Patriotic War. He then briefs the trainees on classification of protective structures employed in the civil defense system, after which he proceeds with a description of these structures. As a rule they are constructed in advance, during peacetime, and are fitted out with commercially-manufactured equipment.

Blast shelters are designed to protect people from the effects of a blast wave, penetrating radiation, radioactive contamination, a nuclear explosion, chemical and bacterial agents. In addition, persons in a blast shelter will be protected from injury caused by fragments of collapsing buildings, fires and other consequences of a nuclear explosion.

At the time of an enemy attack threat, fast-erection protective structures are also built, employing prefabricated structures, materials at hand and local materials, with simple installations for supplying and filtering air.

When discussing the internal equipment of a blast shelter, its principal components and engineer-technical equipment, the instructor shall draw the trainees' attention to the spaces for accommodating people, the airlock, the filter-fan room, toilet facilities, protected entrances and exits, and shall indicate locations for water tanks, tools and packaging materials for waste.

Large protective structures may in addition contain spaces for self-contained power generating equipment and an artesian well. Emergency exits are provided in built-in blast shelters.

The instructor then shows all the rooms and spaces in the shelter, briefs the trainees in detail on their layout and equipment, demonstrates the procedure of moving people into shelters, closing and opening the airtight doors. He gives each trainee the opportunity to practice performing these procedures. Working in pairs and alternating, trainees work with the electric-manual fan and perform other procedures. When the instructor is satisfied that they are performing correctly, he proceeds to work on performance standards 6 and 7.

Proceeding to study fallout shelters and simple-type shelters, the instructor reminds the trainees that in case of massive employment of nuclear weapons, vast areas will be subjected to radioactive contamination. Not only blast shelters but also fallout shelters will be extensively utilized for protection against radiation. They offer protection against radioactive contamination, luminous radiation, blast wave effect, and significantly reduce penetrating radiation. Basements, cellars, root cellars, underground mines, interior areas of residential buildings and production buildings are adapted to serve as fallout shelters. The entire civilian population can participate in building simplest-type shelters (covered slit trenches, dugouts).

The instructor then demonstrates procedures of site selection and staking out a slit trench, after which the trainees go through a practical drill and execute these procedures.

Then the instructor should use a PRU or model to acquaint the trainees with its layout (room for personnel, entrance and airlock, space for storing gear, food, containers to hold a two-day supply of water, location for a portable stove), as well as air filtering and ventilation equipment. Just as in the blast shelter, demonstration of the PRU ends with working on performance standard 6.

It is very important to draw the trainees' attention to the rules of conduct in protective structures. In particular, the instructor shall point out that the procedure and sequence of movement of people into the shelter shall be determined in advance; people shall take their places in the shelter on instructions of the official in charge (service team personnel). Everybody who goes into protective structures should take along individual protective gear (gas mask, respirator or fabric dust mask), a two-day supply of food (wrapped in polyethylene or oilskin), a supply of drinking water, personal hygiene item, and the most essential personal belongings and documents. Bulky articles, readily flammable substances, as well as domestic animals may not be brought into the shelter. Previously-instructed personnel shall demonstrate variations in personal gear, bringing along the requisite articles, documents, food wrapped and tightly sealed, and thermos bottles of water.

An important feature of people's conduct in protective structures is creation of an atmosphere of compatibility, collectivism, comradeship and mutual assistance, to which the instructors shall draw particular attention during the class session.

It is forbidden to leave the shelter without permission from the official in charge, and persons may leave the shelter only on his instructions, after receiving orders to that effect or in case of an emergency situation in the shelter which threatens persons' lives. If a protective structure is buried under rubble or is damaged, the official in charge, without waiting for outside assistance, will organize an independent exit from the shelter, enlisting the persons in the shelter to perform rescue activities. At first several persons exit to the surface to assist those who cannot exit on their own. Then casualties, the elderly and children are first evacuated, followed by all the rest. The trainees study rules of conduct in a shelter in an emergency situation and learn how to open entrance doors, to clear rubble, and to exit from the shelter through the emergency man-hole. At this time it is advisable to work on performance standard 8.

Moving on to the topic item "Adapting Basements, Cellars, and Other Subgrade Structures as Shelters," the instructor shall note that acquisition of an inventory of protective structures is also accomplished by utilizing subgrade structures and other surface buildings. These include basements, cellars, root cellars, and brick buildings, where work should be done to

improve protective properties, to seal the shelter area and to install a simple ventilation system. Explaining the sequence in which this work must be performed, the instructor, as a practice drill, recommends that the trainees actually perform some of these procedures. They are furnished the requisite materials and tools for this purpose.

How is a protective structure to be fully readied to receive people?

Discussing this topic item, the instructor emphasizes that first of all it is necessary to remove materials and equipment which are stored there in peacetime. At the same time one should check the state of protective devices, special and other equipment. Plank beds and seats should be installed, and if there are none available, they should be promptly built. Stocks of water, food and medical supplies should be established. Traffic routes to the protective structure should be designated by special markers.

The instructor shall end this class session with a brief analysis, shall note how the training objectives have been achieved and shall assess the performance of the trainees, especially in meeting performance standards.

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In the Leningrad Area

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79
page 13

[Article by V. Grechukhin, volunteer assistant civil defense chief of staff, Zhdanovskiy Rayon, Leningrad: "The Lively Business of Propaganda"]

[Text] It was three years ago when I first entered civil defense headquarters in Leningrad's Zhdanovskiy Rayon, in the capacity of volunteer assistant chief of staff for propaganda.

Col A. Utekhin, the chief of staff, greeted me warmly and, following introductions, said: "Your first task is to draw up a headquarters civil defense propaganda work plan. Essentially it should be a task for organizations or individuals covering an entire year. There is no need to hurry. Familiarize yourself with things. Take a look at our last year's plans."

Working up a plan was not easy. I did not want merely to transfer mechanically measures from old plans into the new plan. And yet an attempt to introduce something of my own was hindered by poor knowledge of civil defense and the goals of civil defense propaganda. In brief it became obvious that I could count on success only after assimilating the requisite knowledge and the entire aggregate of ideological-indoctrination work being conducted in the rayon.

I shall illustrate this with an example. Every summer the Komsomol rayon committee holds a military-sports rally. Having learned of this, I asked G. Peskov, first secretary of the Komsomol rayon committee, to include civil defense propaganda on the rally agenda. He of course agreed. And this is not the only fact suggesting how many opportunities we let slip by by not knowing what is happening around us and who could be our ally.

So I began to study. I took five-day study courses, visited city and rayon civil defense lecture agencies, and read special literature. I learned a great deal from personal contact with officials at city and rayon civil defense headquarters, from participation in conferences on civil defense matters and from visiting enterprises and economic installations. At the same time I devoted considerable time to study of theory and methods of ideological work and acquaintance with its practical conduct in the rayon.

Analysis of the work plans of the CPSU rayon committee agitation and propaganda division, the cultural division of the rayon executive committee, party committees and party bureaus of enterprises and economic installations, and acquaintance with reports submitted by the rayon organization of the Znaniye Society and other sources made it possible to comprehend that the subject of civil defense is a component part of military-patriotic work, performed together with ideological-political, labor and moral indoctrination.

As a party rayon committee volunteer instructor and assistant chief of staff of rayon civil defense for propaganda, I naturally have dealings with the CPSU rayon committee propaganda and agitation division. Working at headquarters, I take part in the activities of the headquarters party organization. At enterprises and economic installations I meet party committee and party bureau secretaries and come into contact with public organizations. The success of civil defense propaganda depends in large measure on whether one is able to find common ground with these people.

Two months later my report on the state of civil defense propaganda in the rayon and tasks pertaining to improving its quality and effectiveness was discussed at a rayon headquarters party meeting. During the discussion those present spoke of the problems connected with theoretical and methodological training of propaganda activists and made a number of valuable suggestions.

We then held two-day get-togethers for volunteer assistant civil defense chiefs of staff of rayon enterprises and installations, a conference of civil defense activists and training methods assemblies for party committee and party bureau secretaries, at which ways to improve propaganda were examined. A rayon civil defense lecture agency was established and a lecturer group formed under the auspices of the rayon department of the Znaniye Society toward these same ends. Trade unions, Komsomol and other public organizations were enlisted into active participation in civil defense measures. The status of civil defense propaganda began to be taken into consideration in determining competition results.

Of course fruitful direction of civil defense propaganda at any level is inconceivable without studying work experience and know-how, performance results, and without detailed information on how it is apprehended. Reports from enterprises and facilities serve as one source of such information, reports which must be submitted each quarter to rayon civil defense headquarters. Not everybody, however, was observing the specified procedure. Some people "forgot" to inform headquarters, while some others simply enumerated measures which had been carried out or, what is even worse, pretended that such measures had been performed.

One could not simply accept this situation. Therefore a directive letter was sent out to the enterprises and facilities, which recommended that not the number of measures be considered as a criterion for assessing propaganda activity but rather their influence and assistance in accomplishing practical civil defense tasks.

But the report is not the only form of obtaining information, although it is absolutely essential under our conditions. Acquaintance with the state of affairs on the spot and study of civil defense propaganda experience at enterprises and facilities made it possible to see and learn many useful things. Useful information included the following: experience in joint planning and conduct of measures (mass defense work months, jubilee dates, etc) by civil defense headquarters and the DOSAAF organization in the Leningrad Department of the Gidroproyekt Institute; utilization of the history room at the Trolley Car Barn imeni A. K. Skorokhodov for the purpose of publicizing that enterprise's civil defense traditions; employment of technical training devices at the Istoschnik Production Association; successful radio publicity of civil defense at a building materials plant; skilled presentation of local conditions and concrete civil defense tasks in the visual propaganda of Production Shops 6 at the Pigment Scientific-Production Association and at Leningrad Passenger Bus Transport Production Association No 2.

The obtained information was processed and distributed to civil defense chiefs of staff and their volunteer assistants for propaganda. In order to improve planning it was decided to collect civil defense propaganda plans from all enterprises and facilities, to extract from them the most instructive items and to synthesize these, after which they would be printed up and distributed as manuals for civil defense chiefs of staff at enterprises and establishments.

Such a plan was obtained as a result of rather laborious work. It was approved by the enterprise civil defense chief and party committee (party bureau) secretary and signed by the enterprise civil defense chief of staff. Thanks to this manual, civil defense chiefs of staff began planning civil defense propaganda at their enterprises and facilities more fully and purposefully. Their plans began more clearly to reflect a unity of military-patriotic work and civil defense publicity; specific direction of measures and concentration of efforts in the major areas; active utilization of all means of ideological influence and capabilities of the party

and public organizations and cultural establishments in achieving the stated objectives, and precise coordination of their activities; skillful combining of propaganda and agitation work with training of the civilian population; a differentiated approach to organization of civil defense propaganda among various toiler categories.

The list goes on and on, but it is a fact that with this manual it became easier to instruct people. For example, recently I. Braynin came to our headquarters. The party committee at the Leningrad Abrasives Production Association had designated him as volunteer assistant civil defense chief of staff for propaganda. He had never done this kind of work and did not know where to begin. After introductions, I began lecturing to him on the place of civil defense propaganda in the aggregate of ideological work. We then moved on to the plan-manual. There we found a list of the requisite lectures, political information sessions, titles of films and filmstrips, topics on which materials can be written for the wall and large-circulation press, the thrust of the content of visual propaganda, and advice on preparing radio broadcasts.

We also drew attention to the footnotes section, which contained the addresses and telephone numbers of Lenkinoprokat and the mobile film projector base, a store where one can purchase filmstrips on civil defense, plus recommendations on utilization in propaganda work of materials from the magazine VOYENNYE ZNANIYA, on setting up a civil defense display area, plus other methods advice. In short, toward the end of our session my visitor confessed: "When I arrived I had a lot of questions, but now they have all been answered."

I shall note that rayon headquarters is also involved in training propagandists. In the last training year headquarters personnel took active part in holding four seminars for propagandists. Take, for example, a seminar on the problem of improving civil defense propaganda. Propagandists heard lectures on the international situation, on the moral-political and psychological training of civil defense unit personnel and the general public, and on ways to improve civil defense propaganda on the basis of a combined approach in light of the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress. Lyudmila Viktorovna Nikiforova, veteran of the Red-Banner Leningrad Local Air Defense and holder of the Order of the Red Star, then shared her interesting and instructive reminiscences with the seminar participants.

At this seminar, which was held at the rayon training course facility, propagandists became acquainted with textbooks and visual agitation. As for the rayon civil defense lecture series, this year we held it at the Palace of Culture imeni Lensovet jointly with the headquarters of neighboring Petrogradskiy Rayon. The advantages of such cooperation are obvious.

At the same time, just as anywhere, civil defense propaganda can be well organized and conducted only on a scientific basis. In recent years we have established a number of scientific centers in this country, for the

purpose of studying concrete types, forms and means of Communist propaganda. Much literature is published on the theory and methods of ideological work. Considerable success has been achieved in the area of training propagandist cadres. We have yet, however, to see scholarly research connected with current problems of civil defense propaganda. Nor are there training centers at which civil defense propagandist cadres would receive centralized training. Under these conditions it is fairly difficult to ensure a high scientific level of civil defense propaganda and consequently successful accomplishment of civil defense missions.

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Medical Aid Personnel Competition

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79
pp 14-15

[Article: "From All Parts of Russia"]

[Text] The Russian Federation's first competitions for kolkhoz and sovkhoz medical aid teams were held under the slogan "The Health of Each Individual is the Wealth of All." Twenty zone-winner teams, eight of which came from the Far East and Siberia, gathered in Moskovskaya Oblast from all parts of Russia.

For two days the teams fought hard for victory. Competition was keen. The judges were perplexed -- who should be named winner? They had to declare a tie for first place between two medical aid teams: the Labinskiy Rayon Sovkhoz-Secondary Technical School from Krasnodarskiy Kray (G. Zabelina, commander; L. Sautkina, political instructor), and the Fryanovskiy Sovkhoz from Shchelkovskiy Rayon, Moskovskaya Oblast (V. Bondareva, commander; N. Andriyanova, political instructor); named runner-up was the medical aid team from the Rekonstruktsiya Sovkhoz in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon, Volgogradskaya Oblast (T. Kaloshina, commander; A. Kalushina, political instructor) taking third was the medical aid team of the Omichka Specialized Production Association from Omskiy Rayon, Omskaya Oblast (N. Borisenko, commander; G. Osadchaya, political instructor). The organizers of this year's competitions -- the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society and RSFSR Civil Defense Headquarters, the RSFSR Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture -- reinforced and improved their know-how in holding such mass activities. One would be hard put to find any fault with the organizational aspect of the competitions.

The opening and closing of the competitions involved a festive ceremony. No team left without an award. Place winners were given crystal cups and expensive gifts, while all participants received pennants and certificates from the Red Cross Society and RSFSR Civil Defense Headquarters, the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health, and from the Central Committee of Komsomol. Special awards were given to veteran medical aid team

members and the youngest participants, mother-and-daughter team members, and teams which produced the top scores in the individual phases of the competition. For example, a certificate earned for being assessed the least number of penalty points while working in a nuclear stricken area was awarded to the medical aid team of the Trud Sovkhoz from Aksubayevskiy Rayon, Tatar ASSR (T. Semenova, commander; N. Antokhina, political instructor); the medical aid team of the Kadunskiy Sovkhoz from Kizhingskiy Rayon, Buryat ASSP (Sh. Shiriban, commander; Ye. Tsybikzhalova, political instructor) distinguished itself in the drill review.

The medical aid team members at the competition included milking machine operators, poultry maids, tractor drivers, field and orchard workers, veterinarians and kindergarten teachers, bookkeepers and tallymen, as well as representatives of rural cultural and education establishments.

All medical aid team personnel attending the All-Russian Competitions take active part in performance of disease prevention and health-sanitation measures, in combatting contagious diseases, in environmental protection, in making healthier working and living conditions for rural workers, in performing health and sanitation monitoring of towns and villages, water supplies, commercial dairy operations and field camps, and in teaching the public health and hygiene. Everywhere they are the first assistants of medical personnel.

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Radio Broadcast Material

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79
page 16

[Article: "Partial Decontamination"]

[Text] Radioactive substances (RS) coming into contact with exposed skin, footwear, and personal gear should be removed as quickly as possible, while toxic agents (TA) and bacterial agents (BA) should be subjected to decontamination. This is why at the very first opportunity one must perform partial decontamination of personnel, and complete decontamination if conditions permit.

Medical aid team personnel, when rendering medical assistance to casualties directly in a stricken area, when necessary perform partial decontamination procedures. When performing these procedures, they shall not remove individual protective gear protecting the respiratory organs and skin. If a casualty had not been wearing a gas mask, a mask shall not be placed on that person until decontamination procedures have been performed on the skin of the face.

Partial decontamination in the case of radioactive contamination shall be performed as follows.

Proceed to remove RS initially from the skin of the face. Wet a wad of gauze or cotton with clean water, and wipe the face and exposed areas of skin. If the victim's condition permits, flush his eyes with water and give him water to rinse out his mouth. Then place on him a respirator, cotton-gauze band, or use materials at hand to protect the respiratory organs. Only after this should radioactive dust be brushed off his clothing.

In a chemical-agent stricken area, partial decontamination is a priority measure. Begin with the face. Only after removal of TA may a gas mask be placed on the victim, with subsequent decontamination of exposed skin, clothing and footwear. If necessary an antidote shall be given or artificial respiration applied.

TA shall be removed from the skin and neutralized with wads wetted with liquid from the individual antichemical kit (IPP), making sure that no liquid gets into the victim's eyes. Contaminated portions of the clothing shall then be wiped, the victim shall be immediately removed from the danger zone, be given complete decontamination and additional medical assistance.

Each person should be able to perform partial decontamination. For this it is necessary to be familiar with simple procedures, the sequence of their performance and, most important, clearly to understand the purpose of all these procedures.

When in a nuclear stricken area, clothing and individual protective gear shall not be removed; brush off radioactive dust or wipe protective gear and footwear with a damp rag. It is necessary to perform these procedures at a location where the brushed-off dust will be carried away by the wind and not strike other persons. Stand facing the wind at a dust-free location, and brush the clothing, first the front and then the back. The hands (in gloves) shall be washed with water from a flask.

The individual antichemical kit or other means of decontamination shall also be employed in case of BA contamination. The rules and procedures are the same as for contamination by TA.

These are the procedures to follow in stricken areas. Partial decontamination, however, is more frequently performed after leaving a contaminated area, at specifically designated locations. Here too it is important to observe all rules in order not to endanger oneself and others with contamination (especially TA and BA), for toxic chemical agents, upon evaporating, are spread by the wind. Let us say, for example, that the back of one's clothing is contaminated by chemical agents. If one stands back to the wind, and if one also removes one's gas mask, one is in danger of becoming a casualty.

What is the procedure of partial decontamination upon departure from a contaminated area?

At a designated location personnel form a single rank, face to the wind, with spacing of not less than 1.5-2 meters between individuals. Personnel shall assist one another in brushing off radioactive dust, first on the front and then on the back, in such a manner that the dust is carried by the wind rearward. Each individual shall brush off his own footwear. Then the rank shall take one or two steps into the wind on command. Personnel shall wash their hands (gloves) with water from canteens or other clean containers. Personnel shall then remove gloves and respirator. They shall wash their face, thoroughly flushing out the eyes and rinsing the mouth. Partial decontamination shall end on command. Personnel shall proceed in an orderly fashion to a location for complete decontamination. If complete decontamination was specified in advance, partial decontamination may be omitted. Personnel shall proceed to the designated location, without removing individual protective gear. Generally all persons who have come out of a chemical contamination area shall be subjected to complete decontamination.

On a special site personnel stand facing the wind, remove their clothing on the command of the official in charge and take one or two steps upwind. Shutting their eyes and holding their breath, they turn their back to the wind for a moment, remove their gas mask and, dropping it onto the pile of clothing, turn once again facing the wind and breathing fresh air in. Then in a special facility they wash with a washcloth, soap and hot water. Clean underwear is issued, and their outer clothing is returned only following decontamination.

Rigorous observance of all rules and procedures of partial and complete decontamination ensures effectiveness of casualty prevention.

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U.S. Radioactive Environment Vehicles

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 pp 17-18

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Ye. Mikhno: "Remote-Controlled" (Based on materials published in the foreign press)]

[Text] In connection with the rapid development of nuclear power engineering, a number of foreign countries are encountering the need to neutralize the consequences of industrial accidents accompanied by the formation of nuclear contamination areas. Special U.S. police instructions on procedures to follow in a radioactive contamination zone state that the following possibilities exist: accidents in transporting radioactive substances (RS), fires and explosions in laboratories, nuclear

reactors, on ships, at nuclear power plants, medical clinics, storage facilities, construction jobs and industrial enterprises where RS are employed, terrorist actions employing RS, theft or illegal storage of such substances, etc.

Everybody remembers the serious accident which occurred at the end of March of this year at the nuclear power plant located on small Three Mile Island, on the Susquehanna River, near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, as a result of a sudden leakage of RS into the atmosphere. A "hydrogen bubble" formed in the reactor. There was a danger of explosion. But although no explosion occurred, 500 power station employees suffered from radiation.

Another accident in the United States took place at the national nuclear reactor test facility. The radiation level at the site of the accident reached 200 r/h, and 500 r/h directly at the reactor. Emergency repair crews worked in protective suits with self-contained breathing apparatus not more than 2 minutes. But even during this brief time they received radiation doses of from 23 to 27 r. Two of the three casualties found in the building died directly at the site, while the third died at a field hospital. While giving him medical treatment, hospital personnel received a radiation dose of 750 mber. The radiation level on the victim's body was 400 r/h around the head, 300 r/h on the torso, and 100 r/h on the legs. Radiological decontamination did not lead to a significant drop in radiation level.

The foreign press reports that a particular danger is presented by leakage of radioactive liquids and radioactive gases, including radon-contaminated air in uranium mines, and radioactive gas (so-called "radgas") which forms in reactors and nuclear fuel regeneration plants. This is confirmed by an accident at the nuclear storage site at Richland, Washington, where approximately 28 tons of liquid radioactive waste escaped to the surface during transfer of RS from an underground reservoir to a new storage location. A total of more than 1 million tons of such substances have leaked from storage containers at this site over over a period of 20 years.

And these are not isolated cases. In addition, other countries have on numerous occasions been threatened by radioactive contamination due to carelessness on the part of the U.S. military. In January 1966, for example, as a result of a fire and explosion during mid-air refueling of a U.S. B-52 strategic bomber on round-the-clock patrol over the Mediterranean, the aircraft emergency-dropped four hydrogen bombs in the vicinity of the Spanish village of Palomares. This was the 13th instance of a mishap involving a U.S. aircraft carrying nuclear weapons, a case which earned wide notoriety.

Considering the necessity of neutralizing the consequences of major industrial accidents and the probability of conduct of rescue and emergency repair activities, both in peacetime and in time of war, under conditions of high radiation levels, a number of foreign countries are working

intensively on the development of special remote-controlled vehicles. A company in Beverly, Massachusetts, for example, has developed a special remote-controlled repair vehicle. It carries two booms in the form of mechanical arms approximately 6 meters in length, which can pick up small objects and perform repair operations in a contaminated area. Similar to a human arm, they have a shoulder, elbow and wrist articulation. Each boom can lift a load of 250 kilograms a height of 8.2 meters or can lower a load 2.4 meters below the level of the vehicle. They can maneuver freely and grip objects with a force of approximately 1 ton. The vehicle is controlled by an operator with the aid of four TV cameras.

In addition, according to the journal MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, a special family of vehicles, MRMU (see figure) [Figure not reproduced], is being developed in the United States for use in zones with high radiation levels, for performing emergency repair operations in case of failure of power-plants on future nuclear-propelled aircraft, and for putting out fires. These vehicles will be controlled by radio from helicopters or specially equipped trucks. They are equipped with manipulators, radiation dosimeters, spotlights and remote-controlled visual monitoring equipment. The tracked vehicles of this family can be employed in extinguishing fires caused by explosions resulting from nuclear propulsion unit accidents, while it is planned to employ the wheeled vehicles in auxiliary operations, chiefly to support the operations of the tracked vehicles. Some can cross water obstacles afloat.

The SLV vehicle is designed for reconnaissance, for finding the most suitable approaches to an accident site, and for clearing lanes through rubble. It contains equipment for automatic radiac reconnaissance mapping, plus two TV cameras. The vehicle carries up to 900 kilograms of foam compound for extinguishing fires.

The LCV hoist-transport vehicle carries a crane boom with changeable gripping devices, with a load lifting capacity of 9 tons, plus a lozer blade. Cargo and fire-fighting equipment can be carried on its top load area. The UV vehicle is designed to assist the first two vehicles and for communication between work site and command post, for fueling vehicles and for fighting fires. It is equipped with a small boom on a swivel platform, outfitted with a crank with changeable manipulators of various function and two TV cameras forward and aft.

The THV tool vehicle will be used primarily in working with the radioactive components of nuclear propulsion units and standard containers containing radioactive substances. It is equipped with two booms with manipulators with interchangeable tools. It also carries a spade, fire-fighting equipment and four TV cameras -- two for visual monitoring of manipulator operations, and two (forward and aft) for auxiliary purposes. This vehicle can ford water obstacles.

The CIV transporter is designed to carry highly-radioactive objects (damaged reactors or reactor components) to a radioactive waste storage site.

The CCV vehicle is a unique tracked vehicle mobile control station. All equipment is to be mounted in an armored van trailer, which will provide the crew with protection against radioactivity. Antenna arrays and a mobile power generator to power the electronic equipment are carried on separate trailers.

As is reported by the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and ARMOR, in order to provide a capability for the vehicles to operate for extended periods of time in a zone with high radiation levels, they are equipped with special devices enabling them to be remote-controlled by radio, such as from a helicopter hovering over a contaminated area (crater formed by a nuclear explosion, etc) or from a motor vehicle, of course outside the contaminated zone.

Of course today, with radioactive substances being introduced increasingly more extensively in many branches of industry, there have been more frequent instances of performance of rescue and emergency repair activities in zones with high levels of radiation, and the need for such vehicles is increasing. The United States, in connection with the high cost of these vehicles, is adapting a limited number of sets for rapid travel from nuclear industry centers to an accident site by airplane and helicopter, and for dropping by parachute when necessary.

In the USSR work is in progress in many branches of industry and construction on outfitting excavating and other equipment with remote-control devices operating on the principle of utilization of a laser beam, optical beam (PUL-3 and PUL-5 instruments) as well as automatic radio-control devices, tracking devices, etc. These devices are already finding practical application in earth-moving activities. The PUL-3 is being series-produced and is employed with a dual rotary bucket excavator. It can also be used on other equipment.

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In a Factory in Sumy

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 page 18

[Article by I. DI'khovik, civil defense chief of staff, Sumy: "Medical Aid Team Members Publish"]

[Text] A wall newspaper entitled NA STRAZHE ZDOROV'YA -- voice of the medical aid teams and medical aid posts -- has been coming out each month for five years now at the Sumy Custom Garment and Wearing Apparel Repair Factory. It is put out by medical aid team members, war and labor

veterans, Komsomol and DOSAAF activists. The newspaper discusses scheduled civil defense measures and publicizes results of competitions and exercises. There is a well-organized exchange of work and training experience and know-how, with dissemination of all innovations and advances.

An article entitled "I Can or I Should?" discusses the missions of non-paramilitary civil defense units and the procedure of manpower recruitment, training, and equipping. In an article entitled "We Remember the Combat Nurses" Great Patriotic War veteran A. Skorik speaks very affectionately about the medical aid team members and nurses of the war years, cites examples of their selflessness, and ties in his reminiscences with present-day training of medical aid teams.

Factory Komsomol committee secretary Ye. Pogrebnaya relates in an article entitled "Vital Interest of Komsomol" participation by Komsomol members in civil defense activities. They comprise the majority of personnel of civil defense units, especially medical units. The Komsomol organization helps enlist medical aid team personnel and provides for regular commander and political instructor reports to the collective.

"It Is an Honor to Be a Donor" is the title of an article by V. Yakovleva, commander of a medical aid team and recipient of the "Honored USSR Blood Donor" badge. She told of the role played by gratis blood donation and called upon everybody to follow the example of the factory's blood donors.

Political instructor A. Fedotova reported on participation by medical aid team personnel in health and sports activities.

The wall newspaper also publishes materials in regularly-appearing columns, such as "The Doctor Counsels," which contains replies to readers' questions, and the column entitled "Totaling Up Results of Socialist Competition."

Our factory always places high at medical aid team competitions when they review the wall press.

The other factory wall newspaper, SHVEYNIK, also regularly contains items on civil defense. Incidentally, its editor is medical aid team commander S. Shtarkina.

On the eve of combined and command-staff civil defense exercises we put out special issues of both wall newspapers.

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In Zakarpatskaya Oblast

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79
pp 24-35

[Article by Yu. Aleksovich, Civil Defense Chief of Staff, Sovkhoz imeni Berkmyuk, Khustskiy Rayon, Zakarpatskaya Oblast: "Performance Standards Met"]

[1961] I have been serving as sovkhos civil defense chief of staff only two years, since the kolkhoz was reorganized into a sovkhos. We had to start from the ground up, as they say. First I worked on documentation. I drew up plans, formed teams and training groups, and prepared a training class schedule.

I turned for assistance time and again to rayon civil defense chief of staff N. Shvedov and rayon training course chief A. Ubytkov. These comrades helped me and willingly gave advice on what to do and how to do it. We then set up a training classroom on the second floor of the newly-built fire-fighting equipment building. Civil defense displays were set up in all departments and brigades. The requisite training equipment was obtained, as well as chemical reconnaissance and dosimetric monitoring instruments.

That was then. Now we have much better training facilities: three classrooms, a fallout shelter, a command post, full-scale field training areas, communications gear and warning equipment, an Ukraina-5 film projector outfit, and a slide projector. The personnel of the nonparamilitary units are fully outfitted with individual protective gear. The medical aid team is equipped with medical supplies.

How do we conduct civil defense training classes?

In connection with the fact that work on the sovkhos is for the most part seasonal, we draw up our schedule in such a manner that the program topics are studied in the winter. The class instructors are brigade leaders, agronomists, and livestock specialists. They have all received training in rayon civil defense training courses. M. Chizdey, I. Dyakun, S. Goliba, and A. Perets knowledgeably train their subordinates. Before class begins they frequently conduct political information sessions, relating the events which have taken place at home and abroad.

The workers labor in the orchards, in the fields, in the livestock units and in many other operations. It is sometimes difficult to monitor training. For this purpose we frequently employ brief planning meetings, executive meetings, and inspection details. We discuss training results at meetings. Sometimes practical training classes are held in the field during the dinner break. Upon completion of training, all workers and employees passed the performance standards tests.

The industrial safety engineer usually interviews new employees. I also attend this interview and brief new workers on the civil defense organization of this sovkhos. This helps get them involved in training right at the outset.

I should also like to say a few words about our director -- sovkhos civil defense chief Yuriy Matveyevich Shtengel'. He is very cooperative with headquarters and is very severe on those who underrate civil defense activities. He is always helpful when it is necessary to purchase anything to improve training facilities.

I should also like to mention difficulties which we still encounter. Little literature on civil defense is published, as well as visual aids, new films and filmstrips. The medical aid teams are short on medical supplies. Doctors are not enthusiastic about holding classes for medical aid team and medical aid post personnel, although they are obliged to do so. In a rural area it is difficult to find suitable material and to make uniforms for medical aid team personnel.

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NAVY: COMMENTS ON U. S. NAVIGATING EQUIPMENT

Moscow VOYENNIYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press
12 Nov 79 pp 28-29

[Article by Capt 1st Rank B. Kiselev: "Technical Equipment for Navigation";
based on materials in the foreign press]

[Text] We have already familiarized the reader with the fundamentals of navigation and the primary navigation instruments: compasses and gyroscopes, which indicate direction at sea; logs, which permit determination of the distance the ship has covered and its speed; radio direction finders, which give the direction (bearing) to radio beacons; echo sounders, which measure the sea depth beneath the ship's keel; the sextant, an instrument for angular measurement which assists in orienting oneself by the stars.

But how is it that ships take sure and safe routes in narrows, at night, in fog, in blizzard and rain, in stormy weather, at extreme latitudes near the earth's poles, amid ice and even under ice?

In all these cases the navigator has faithful assistants--"clever" navigation instruments and systems which have only comparatively recently become ships' operating equipment.

This, when steaming near shore, between islands, in fjords, in reduced visibility--that is, under conditions where the probability of running aground and of colliding with oncoming vessels and icebergs sharply increases---navigation radar sets are irreplaceable. Modern navigation radars permit not only the timely detection of danger (the coast, an oncoming vessel, ice floes, and icebergs) but also a rather accurate determination of the ship's location by bearing and distance to features on shore. They even "draw" on a luminescent screen the most essential features of the situation surrounding the ship--a stationary panorama of the coast, the movement of oncoming vessels and of one's own ship. The maximum range of the radar is determined by the radar horizon, which in turn depends on the height of the antenna and the height of the observed objects.

While steaming on the open ocean, when it is not possible to determine one's position from coastal features or using radar, when the sky is overcast and in rain and blizzards, the radio direction finder and radiosextant come to the rescue. We have already told our readers about the radio direction finder; now we will become acquainted with the radiosextant, an instrument which permits determination of the ship's position by the stars when they are not visible to the naked eye. It turns out that stars radiate radio waves as well as light. Some of these waves (in the VHF-UHF range) penetrate our atmosphere and reach the earth's surface. They reach earth in any weather, which is especially valuable, since this radiation can be detected by the radiosextant. It is like a radar set in external appearance but is set up and operates in a different way. It is a highly sensitive receiver for VHF-UHF waves, the antenna for which is highly directional in nature; it can receive signals only from the direction in which it is pointed. The radio sextant has a special device for pointing the antenna at the needed star. In this way one can continuously follow the position of the star in the heavens, even in the worst visibility, registering its coordinates at any given instant; this gives the position of the ship.

As has been reported in the foreign press, one model of the radiosextant installed in a submarine determines the angular height of the sun with an accuracy of up to one minute. At night, when the sun hides beyond the horizon, a radiosextant can be used for orientation using the moon and stars, since they also radiate VHF-UHF waves which reach earth.

Modern submarines--and nuclear icebreakers as well--must sail at high latitudes, where gyrocompasses normally fail to give proper indications. Therefore, special navigation systems have been built to ensure safe sailing near the earth's poles. For example, the U.S. atomic submarines use a so-called SINS [submarine inertial navigation system] with two standard automatic position plotters for the ship's track to determine the geographic coordinates of the ship. Indications from the plots are automatically evaluated and, depending on their accuracy and reliability, are taken into account in computing the coordinates. The principle of operation for any inertial system is as follows.

A specially stabilized platform creates a certain immovable system of coordinates. Pendular instruments are emplaced on this platform: accelerometers to measure acceleration in the direction of one of the three axes of the coordinates. Indications from the accelerometers, proportional to the accelerations, are processed by a computer, which determines the distance covered along each of the axes, converts these distances into a difference in latitude and longitude, and, by adding them to the initial coordinates, computes the present coordinates of the ship.

The accuracy of the SINS indications depends on the length of time the system has been working, but it is, nonetheless, high. Thus, the U.S. nuclear submarine Nautilus in August of 1958 crossed beneath the icecap

from Beringovo into the Sea of Greenland and across the North Pole. She covered 1830 nautical miles (3385 km) and, after surfacing, it turned out that her computed position was only ten nautical miles (18.5 km) off from her actual position.

Inertial navigation methods have a bright future, as foreign experts note. One of the primary advantages of inertial systems is the fact that they are autonomous by nature; that is, they require no link with coastal features in order to work.

We know that nuclear submarines sail not only in all regions of the world's oceans but can also cover great distances under the ice of the polar basin. Naturally, the question arises of how to sail, in such cases, so as not to collide with the lower and very uneven edge of the ice or with icebergs and underwater rocks. How do you make your way in shallow water between the ice and the sea floor? How do you select the place where you can surface? All these problems are solved with the aid of new sonar equipment.

Eleven sonar ice fathometers and three echo sounders fully supported the first journey of the Nautilus under the ice in 1957-1958. They made it possible to detect holes in the ice and patches of ice-free water in pack ice, to determine the thickness of the ice, and to detect icebergs and underwater ice ledges along the ship's course in a timely manner. As reported in the foreign press, a sonar suite provides for observation in three directions. Forward observation along the sub's course is accomplished with a specially constructed sonar called an iceberg detector. According to statements by participants in arctic cruises, this instrument allows the sub to sail at a speed of up to 15 knots (27.8 km per hour) in areas with a large number of icebergs.

An upward scanning ice fathometer, one of the components of the suite, continuously measures the distance to the lower edge of the ice, automatically computes and displays its thickness. However, the accuracy of the instrument in determining ice thickness is not great: its measurement error can reach 5 percent. In this connection high quality instruments with so-called hydrostatic servo regulation have been developed. They provide for automatic measurement error correction and enter corrections for the list and trim of the submarine. As is asserted, the instrument's errors do not exceed portions of 1 percent.

To ensure that the sub surfaces in an unfrozen patch or in icefree water, several ice fathometer antennas are emplaced along its hull. The readings they take provide simultaneous information on the ice situation above the whole sub. A sonar detects unfrozen patches and determines their shape. It radiates acoustic energy at a certain angle to the surface of the water and forward along the sub's course, which permits an unfrozen patch to be detected before the sub comes to it and surfacing procedures to be completed in a timely manner.

A sonar having a ray shaped beam pattern and which is rotatable both in the horizontal and vertical planes is used to provide for safe surfacing.

Concurrently with observations of the ice, the sonars take measurements of the depths and make a determination of the bottom relief and the nature of the soil. The range of measurement of the depths extends to 11,000 meters. With such an echo sounder one can determine the sub's location in an approximate way by the distinctive depths. Thus, for example, during the cruises of the American submarines Nautilus and Sea Dragon orientation was maintained by following the sea valley stretching by Cape Barrow.

It is reported that Sturgeon class U.S. nuclear submarines have begun to be outfitted with special sonars to ensure safe submerged cruising.

All information on the ice situation goes to the control room of the nuclear submarine and is used to select the type of maneuvering to be employed, and also is used in solving other complex problems.

The foreign press emphasizes that underwater television is being developed more and more for navigation. A television camera on board the submarine permits collisions to be avoided and aids in surfacing. On the nuclear submarine Nautilus, previously mentioned, a television camera was placed in the conning tower, in a steel container with the lens pointed upward. The television device provided observation of the ice state.

Another American nuclear submarine, the "Skate", during the period of her arctic cruise surfaced in an unfrozen spot located 40 miles from the North Pole, also aided by a television camera fitted in a strong container in the bow section of the upper deck. A supersensitive superorthicon was used as a transmission tube. An image is kept on the tube of the TV camera for 5 to 10 minutes. The nuclear submarine Sea Dragon is equipped with new television equipment. The receiver's sensitivity is such that at a distance of 120 meters it can detect ice and phosphorescent microscopic sea animals.

Television equipment permits one to observe the condition of the underwater ice without interruption. Despite the polar night and weak illumination American submarine captains were able to determine sections of thin ice where they could surface without damaging the hull. Ice floes have the appearance of swimming clouds on television screens.

It is noted that the employment of television has made its great possibilities known. French naval experts believe, for example, that a TV camera can also be used in submarines as an "electronic periscope."

The Soviet Navy also has all that is needed for carrying out the most complex missions in the seas and oceans. Soviet ships have thoroughly explored the high latitudes of the Arctic, including the North Pole regions. Our nuclear submarines were the first in the world to make a group around-the-

world cruise and, like surface ships, they make long range ocean deployments and sail to all corners of the world oceans.

The reader may have a question: What direction might the development of navigation equipment take from here, and what are its prospects? We will refer to the statements of foreign experts.

First of all, the further automation of navigation procedures. Even now ships are equipped with automatic plotters for the ship's track, hooked up to navigation radars with a 360 degree scan, and with automatic "helmsmen"--systems which permit the ship or vessel to steer the assigned course without a helmsman.

It is noted that artificial earth satellites have opened broad vistas in navigation. In the past few years a number of countries have done intensive work on building and orbiting navigation satellites. Using them, one can even now determine the geographic coordinates of a ship's position at sea with great accuracy. It is reported that putting three to four navigation satellites into certain orbits will permit ships to navigate all over the globe and determine their position with an accuracy of about 300 meters.

FIGURE CAPTIONS

1. p 28 Radar panorama of the entry into a bay: a) The white spots are the coast line of the islands and mainland; b) The white radial line, by rotating, gives a 360 degree scan. It emanates from the center of the screen, which coincides with the ship's position; c) The white circle is a moveable circle for measuring the distance to features or to the coastline.

2. p 29 A diagram of sonar sounding while sailing under the ice, at the moment when the submarine surfaces into an unfrozen area.

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CSO: 1801

PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE: COMMENTS ON FOREIGN METHODS

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press
12 Nov 79 pp 30-31

[Article by Col V. Katerinich in the section "Imperialism Unmasked":
"Treacherous Lies and Malicious Slander"]

[Text] Concerning the work methods of official U.S. propaganda the American commentator David Weiss made the following eloquent admission: "The American people are not told the truth... What exists among us at present is a system of lies elevated to the level of an institution." The results of sociological research conducted in 1978 by Harvard University in the United States might serve as confirmation of these words. In the course of the research materials were checked which the media use to cram into the middle American; they concern the USSR and its foreign policy. As was revealed by analyzing the complete set of NEW YORK TIMES editions for the past 30 years, 87 percent of the articles were recognized to be "absolutely false."

In the summer of 1979 the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT made an even more striking admission. According to its statement the American news media had so poisoned American consciousness by systematically disseminating lies and slander and "mixing facts with fantasy" that many "had begun to lose their sense of truth" and "the ability to think critically." The magazine establishes that, as a consequence of the influence of propaganda, "an entire generation of people has forgotten how to distinguish truth from fabrication," and "has acquired a false perception of reality, of the last war and even of Hitler's role in it."

The imperialist disseminators of spiritual poison in propaganda for other countries--for export, so to speak--are particularly sophisticated at what they do. In such cases they use everything: malicious slander and disinformation, pretentious juggling of the facts and hypocrisy, fabrication and half truths. In order to achieve credibility, imperialist propagandists use socialist terminology, figures of speech, style, and give the appearance of objectivity, but mix truth with slander.

What goals are the imperialists pursuing in organizing ideological diversion against the peoples of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community?

This diversion is termed psychological warfare, which itself indicates its militarist design. It is to prepare the ground for a "hot" war, induce confusion, sow panic, and disorganize the enemy's ranks. Thus, the English expert on the problems of psychological warfare, Mr Strong, characterizes subversive propaganda as an implement of war and states that it should be conducted even before the forward edge of the battle area is marked off. One of the West German experts, A. Schock, suggests to him the tone to use. In the article "The Ideological Struggle During the Period of Peaceful Coexistence" he demands that the "ideological assault be conducted both inside the country and abroad" until the cannons roar. "Using all the means for modern propaganda and skillful devices for psychological struggle," Schock preaches, "it is essential to implant our morals and ideology in the social consciousness of the countries in the communist camp. By playing on national differences, religious prejudices and human weaknesses, it is essential to develop apathy toward the goals of the leadership of the communist state."

It is no accident that, as recently reported by the American press, a very important role was assigned to psychological warfare operations in the plan devised by the Pentagon in the 1950's for unleashing war against the Soviet Union. The plan was code named "Dropshot." The plan stated: "Psychological warfare can serve as a very important weapon for splitting and causing disorder among the peoples of the USSR, for undermining the morale of the people, and for bringing discord and disorganization to the life of the country."

The plan "Dropshot" was not to be implemented, but the forces of reaction and imperialism have not yet renounced the struggle against our nation. Evidence of this is to be found in the unabated acceleration of the arms race, which is the material preparation for war; in anticommunist and anti-Soviet rage in the imperialist states; in intensification of psychological warfare against the countries of the socialist community and against all revolutionary forces in the world. "To blow Russia up from within through subversive actions and demoralization"--that is the cherished dream of the ruling imperialist circles, as formulated by one of the leading NATO magazines.

It is natural that, under conditions of growing confrontation between the forces of war and peace and the increased political activity of peoples who advocate bridling the aggressors, imperialist reaction is prevented from acting overtly. It is compelled to adapt to the new situation, to change the content, forms and methods of psychological warfare. Now is never before its scale has grown, and it has acquired a global nature, linked to the aspirations of the imperialist bourgeoisie to oppose the growth of the influence of socialist ideology in any part of the globe,

to strengthen and support reaction, the forces of colonialism, racism and neofascism. Psychological warfare has begun to be more extensively coordinated within the framework of either aggressive political-military blocs or several imperialist powers. This is brought about primarily by an increase in the centralization of propaganda aimed at communism and by a union of the efforts of various anticommunist propaganda organs under a single leadership.

Let us take the United States, for example. Here, the so-called International Communications Agency was created in 1978, directly subordinate to the President. It encompasses all the American propaganda media abroad, including the not altogether unknown radio station Voice of America and also the notorious Council of International Broadcasting, under whose mask Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe work. The CIA is their actual boss. Not very long ago the White House stated that the Agency would receive an appropriation of \$514.5 million for 1980, of which \$82 million would go to the Council on International Broadcasting. In 1981 these sums will reach \$553 million and \$87 million, respectively.

The amount of American radio broadcasting abroad presently totals 1,838 hours a week. For example, Voice of America transmits in 36 languages of the peoples of the world from 120 transmitters located in the United States and on European soil. Radio Liberty broadcasts 450 hours a week in 16 languages of the peoples of the Soviet Union, and Radio Free Europe-- in 6 languages of the peoples of the European socialist countries, 554 hours a week.

The British radio station BBC (710 hours a week in 38 languages) wages intensive psychological warfare against the USSR and the other countries in the socialist community, and against the world communist movement as well. The West German radio station Deutsche Welle, broadcasting in 34 languages of the peoples of the world, and numerous radio stations of the other imperialist states are building up their might as well.

In all, based on data in the Western press, up to 40 foreign radio stations are now conducting subversive propaganda against the USSR. They are generously financed by monopoly capital, being an indivisible part of the system with whose aid the imperialists retain their dominance and attempt to maintain and consolidate their plunderous positions in other countries in the socialist community.

If the imperialists attempted to employ aerial balloons illegally to distribute anti-Soviet literature in the 1950's (more than 1,600 were discovered on Soviet territory in 1956), then today they resort to the assistance rendered by diplomatic mail, foreign tourists in cars, and the members of foreign scientific delegations.

Beijing, which has made advocacy of new war one of its main propaganda theses, has actively joined the stream of anti-Soviet lies and slander

disgorged by imperialist propaganda. China, according to data in Western sources, broadcasts to the outside world 1,450 hours a week in 40 languages, including many languages of the USSR.

Imperialist and Maoist propaganda endeavors to take our youth under special spiritual fire, counting on it still lacking the requisite political strength to resist. "Our desired goal is that the youth of the USSR become a source of ferment," stated former National Security Advisor to the President, Walter Rostow. Much attention is devoted to propaganda for the national minorities, for separate groups of the population, among which the attempt is made to stir up discontent by playing on national sentiments.

A number of plans are developed at the centers for imperialist subversive activity which is aimed at the Soviet armed forces and the Organization of the Warsaw Pact. An apparatus and special units for psychological warfare are found in the armed forces of the United States, England, FRG and certain other imperialist states, as well as in the combined armed forces of NATO in Europe. Training and methodological texts on the organization of subversive propaganda and so-called combat psychological operations have been developed.

According to a report in the English military magazine SOLDIER special centers where NATO officers in the rank of major and above study "the art of the employment of psychological weapons," among other disciplines, have been established in Oberammergau (FRG) and Latimere (Great Britain) and are active there. According to information in the magazine ROYAL AIR FORCE QUARTERLY the theoretical course finishes with practical exercises on "conducting psychological reconnaissance" and on planning psychological operations as well.

As the American newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE reported recently, during the time of the Vietnam War American propagandists distributed more than six billion leaflets (during the most intensive periods up to 8.8 million in a 24 hour period) against the Vietnamese people. That is about as many as were distributed by Anglo-American troops during World War II.

These ideological diversions are directed at discrediting such qualities of Soviet soldiers as their high degree of patriotism, limitless devotion to their people and Communist Party, and courage, and juxtaposes to them such "morbific viruses as doubt, depression, and despondency."

According to data which is far from complete, published in the American newspaper THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, more than 130 institutes are at work in the United States on developing the strategy and tactics for subversive propaganda. Similar institutions are active in the FRG, England, Japan and other capitalist countries. According to data in the English magazine SOLDIER, in the last 15 years alone these institutes

have prepared 7,500 special research papers devoted to the problems of waging psychological warfare against the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Anticommunism and anti-Sovietism comprise its basis. Imperialist propaganda tries with all its powers to belittle the attractive force of socialism, to slander it, and by doing so to reduce the dynamic growth of its supporters. It is characteristic that, where earlier the basic stress in subversive propaganda was placed on discrediting socialist ideology, at present the imperialists are directing ever greater efforts at defaming the practice of socialist construction also, and the vast achievements of real socialism in raising the living standard of the people, developing the economy, science, technology, and culture and at discrediting the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU. Often these themes are selected for attack which allow the imperialists to get by with general demagoguery and without special evidence or facts. Of late this has meant big talk on the issues of the so-called "intellectual freedoms" and democracy. The bourgeois guardian angels of democracy and human rights in the socialist countries run down everything done in the socialist countries and at the same time purposely close their eyes to the sufferings of many thousands of people in the capitalist countries and remain silent about such capitalist vices as exploitation, the growth of inflation, unemployment, crime, etc. It would be in vain to try to hear words of condemnation from them of such a situation where a handful of capitalists lives in fabulous luxury while 75 million American and 13 million English families are at or below the poverty level. And what "human rights" do the unemployed have, who now number more than 17 million in the capitalist countries, for they are deprived of even the most elementary right: to work.

Imperialist propaganda circumvents with silence the excesses of the fascist dictatorship in Chile, of the racists in South Africa and Rhodesia, the massacres of the English troops in Northern Ireland, the aggressive actions of Israeli extremists against the peoples of Lebanon and the other Arab states.

Imperialist experts on psychological warfare expend such force and energy in attempting to incite national conflicts within individual socialist countries and among them. A statement in the American newspaper DAILY NEWS, for example, convincingly attests to their bloody goals: "The only good Communist," the paper wrote, "is a dead Communist. What can be better for our country than if we succeed in forcing the Communists to exterminate each other?"

The organizers of psychological warfare direct their most malicious slander and insinuation at the defense policy of the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community. Even at the dawn of the young Soviet state's existence the imperialists thought up the myth of the "Soviet military threat" to hide their attempts to "smother Bolshevism

Germany to prepare the country for war and direct Hitler's aggression against the USSR. During the "Cold War" years it provided cover for the preparation of a new, aggressive campaign against the Soviet Union. Now this myth is again serving as a means for hiding the military preparations of imperialism. The Chinese militarists, who overtly dream of dragging the world into a new conflagration, have picked it up too. The myth of the "Soviet military threat" has become the basic means for intimidating the masses in the capitalist countries, for neutralizing the influence of the USSR, and for inciting discontent in the socialist countries. Its evil intentions are obvious. The Soviet people, which shouldered the main burden during World War II, which lost 20 million of its sons and daughters in battles for freedom and independence, mastered well the habits of the enemies of peace. It vigilantly follows their intrigues and will never forgo its defense. As concerns aggression--that is peculiar to the imperialist system; it is alien to socialism by its very nature.

Psychological warfare is a tool of those who are doomed, evidence of the ideological poverty of capitalism, which is waging a desperate battle for the restoration of its lost positions. "In ideology, as in other spheres of our relations with the capitalist world," said L. I. Brezhnev, "socialism is on the historical offensive; capitalism is on the defensive. The ideological influence of socialism, the influence of Marxist-Leninist ideology and of our successes in building a new society on the consciousness of the broad masses in the capitalist countries is great. And this influence is growing daily, gnawing away at the foundations of capitalism from within."

Subversive imperialist propaganda does harm to the cause of peace and the security of peoples and may for a time deceive certain people or confuse them. This is why it is essential to issue a timely and decisive rebuff to the ideological diversion of imperialism and its henchmen, to unmask their lies and slander regarding socialism, to reveal the antipopular and antihuman essence of modern capitalism, the actual countenance of the hypocritical defenders of "rights" and "freedoms." To unmask the hegemonist, great power policy of Beijing's leaders, their aggressive aspirations, and their union with the forces of imperialism, reaction, and war."

The CPSU Central Committee in the decree "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work" noted: "Our duty is to oppose the subversive political and ideological activity of the class enemy, his malicious slander of socialism, of the unshakable solidarity and powerful ideological unity of its ranks, of the deep conviction and political vigilance of every Soviet man, of his readiness to defend the Motherland and the revolutionary gains of socialism."

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USSR
CSU: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE: LARGE SHELTER ILLUSTRATED

Moscow VOYENNIYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79, p 4 of center fold

[Centerfold article: "Shelters"]

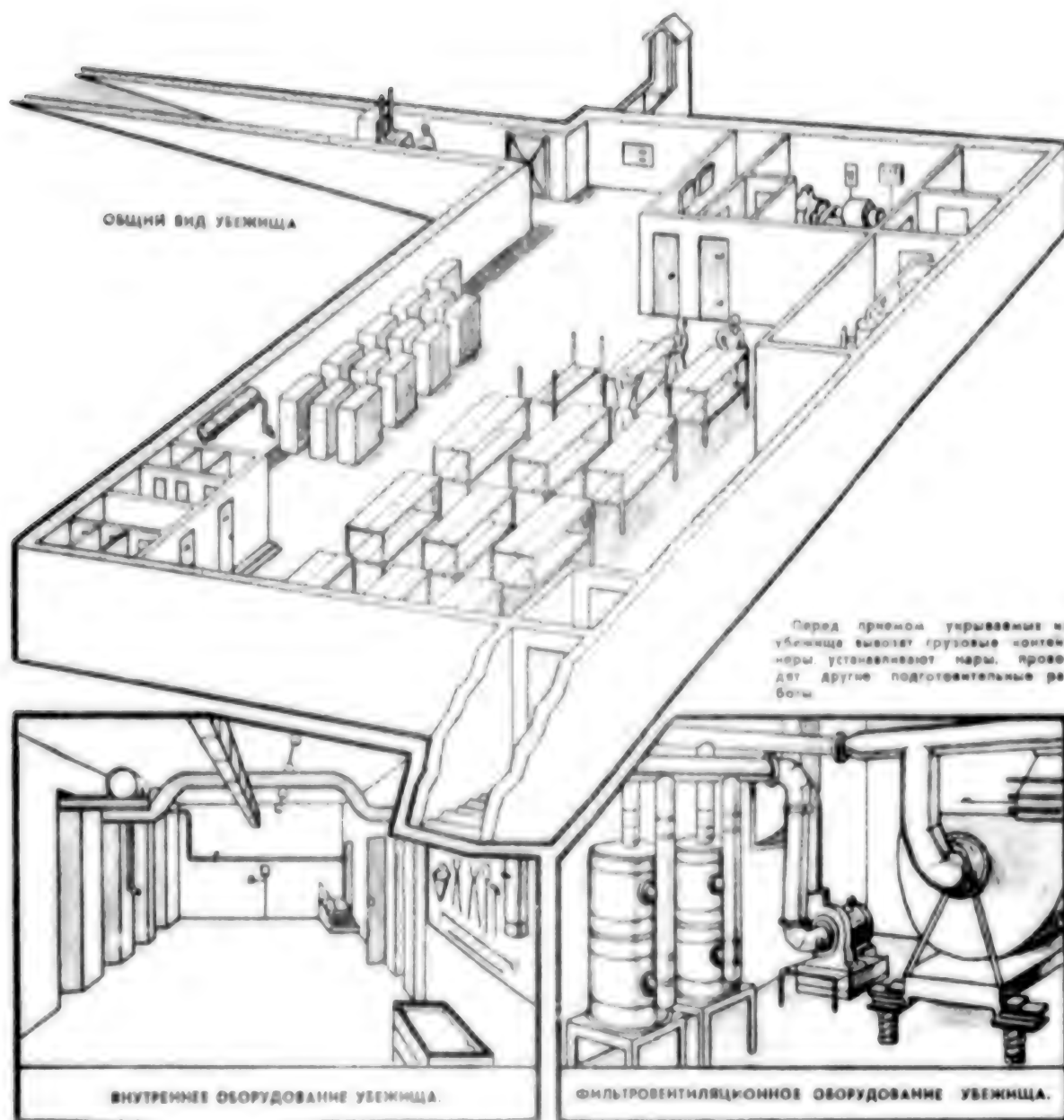
[Text] Built-in and separately standing shelters are facilities for collective protection against weapons of mass destruction. They withstand the great loads of shock wave over-pressure and protect personnel from luminous radiation, penetrating radiation, radioactive contamination, toxic agents, and bacteriological (biological) materials, as well as the harmful effects of high temperature and combustion products during a fire.

Before admitting those being housed, cargo containers are removed from the shelter, banks are installed, and other preliminary work is carried out.

Everyone needs to be aware of his shelter at work or dwelling, and know how to occupy it quickly and without commotion.

[Illustration next page]

Overall View of a Shelter



Internal equipment of a shelter

Shelter filtration and ventilation equipment

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УДК
60: 1801

SELF-PROPELLED AMPHIBIOUS HOWITZER DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 12, Dec 79 signed to press 12 Nov 79 p 27 and rear cover

[Article by Engr Col A. Iatukhin: "The Self-Propelled Howitzer"]

[Text] Modern self-propelled guns are, as a rule, armored, tracked, ground artillery vehicles designed for accompanying fire and troop support in combat and produced either on specialized base units or on armored personnel carrier and tank bases. They combat enemy tanks, artillery, and personnel; strike his control posts, electronic, and other facilities; and destroy fortifications. Self-propelled antiaircraft guns protect one's sub-units [podrazdeleniya] and units [chasti] from air attack.

Ground guns usually accomplish the tasks placed on them by firing from covered firing positions and by direct fire as needed. Their employment on the battle field creates the prerequisite for closer interaction of artillery with tanks (armor) and motorized rifle units (infantry and motorized infantry) and formations and it provides fire support continuity.

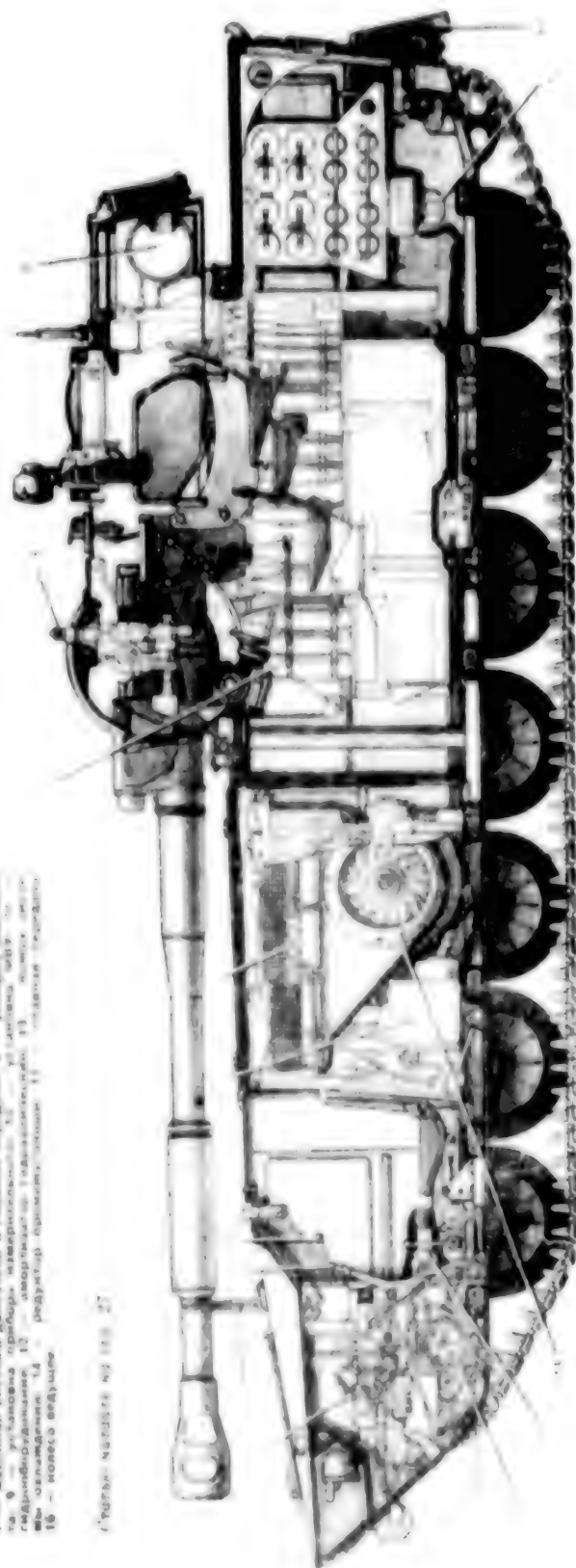
Today it is now possible to distinguish three generations of self-propelled guns: the first dates from the years of World War II; the second, from the beginnings of the '50's; and the third, from the '60's. Many of the first generation were developed based on tanks and were open or semi-enclosed types with light armor. They were distinguished by restricted fire angles, small ammunition loads, manual operation, and low rate of fire.

There were 8-12 men in a crew and thus as a rule, some artillerymen were transported separately in vehicles along with part of the ammunition load. Up to 20 minutes would be spent on changing a gun from travelling to fire position. Firing positions would be prepared in advance. Some large caliber guns would be fixed in the ground by special trail spades when firing.



1 — ливневая вода 2 — орудийная вода 3 — орудийная вода 4 — орудийная вода 5 — орудийная вода 6 — орудийная вода 7 — орудийная вода 8 — орудийная вода 9 — орудийная вода 10 — орудийная вода 11 — орудийная вода 12 — орудийная вода 13 — орудийная вода 14 — орудийная вода 15 — орудийная вода 16 — орудийная вода

Рис. 2. Вид сзади.



Key on next page

Key

1. Pneumatic system
2. Travel lock
3. Control for the turning mechanism, clutch, and brakes
4. Final drive control
5. Viewing device
6. Engine preheating system
7. Engine lubrication system and final drive
8. Ammunition stowage
9. Mounting for measuring instrument
10. Filtration and ventilation unit
11. Hydraulic equipment
12. Hydraulic shock absorber
13. Cooling system cowling
14. Intermediate reduction gear
15. Final drive
16. Drive wheel

Organizationally, self-propelled artillery units belonged to mobile formations. Although guns of this generation still did not meet the requirements of combined-arms combat, they became the departure base for the emergence of new models.

Self-propelled guns have had opponents in various armies. They operated with a logic such as: a self-propelled gun is a "perverted" tank. The experience of World War II, however--primarily the example of the Soviet Army's successful operations--completely refuted the skeptics' opinions. The combat effectiveness of self-propelled artillery became apparent for all, and it has continued to grow.

Second generation self-propelled guns also were developed on the bases of tanks, only new ones, and were, like before, enclosed [sic] or semi-enclosed types with anti-bullet armor. But in maneuverability and cross-country roadability, they no longer were inferior to tanks.

The counter-recoil system of the new designs reduced by half the distance of barrel recoil during firing. Here coil spring and hydraulic ramrods and loading mechanisms were successfully employed which reduced the loader's work and increased the rate of fire. Fire angles were increased to 60-120 degrees. Each gun was fitted with a radio and internal intercommunications equipment. The time for converting a gun from travel to combat position was reduced to three minutes.

In developing the third-generation self-propelled guns, their bulk and dimensions were reduced in order to provide buoyancy and air transportability (some models can even be parachute dropped). The cannon is mounted in a revolving turret and the self-propelled gun is equipped with power-driven aiming controls. On some models there are automatic loading devices in order to increase the rate of fire. Protection against a weapon of mass destruction is provided by hermetic sealing and filtration and ventilation units.

Self-propelled guns have higher combat effectiveness compared with towed guns and therefore are the foundation of ground artillery in modern armies.

Let us examine the layout of a self-propelled gun in the example of a modern Soviet self-propelled artillery unit having high combat and operational qualities. It is armed with a 122 mm howitzer, has a hermetically sealed and armored hull, a fairly high-power propulsion unit, electronics, special equipment, and communications and observation means. The artillery piece mounted in a rotating turret is intended for combatting enemy personnel and firing and mechanized weapons.

The muzzle brake on the howitzer tube absorbs part of the recoil energy during a shot and the ejector serves for scavenging the bore and cleansing the combat compartment of gunpowder gases. A vertical, wedge-type breech

mechanism is located in the breech. A cradle is mounted in the turret. At the moment of firing, the tube recoils along the guide cradle and then, under the action of the counterrecoil mechanism, returns to the original position. Stationary and folding barriers protect the crew members from the shock of the recoil units during the shot. A ramming mechanism is used for facilitating loading. There is also a cartridge case ejector. Laying the gun for deflection is done by means of electric (approximate) and manual (precise) drives.

A periscopic sight mounted in the turret provides for fire from covered positions and direct laying.

In the howitzer's ammunition load are high-explosive fragmentation, shaped charge, smoke, illuminating and leaflet shells.

The propulsion unit consists of the engine with the fuel, lubrication, cooling, and air cleaning systems. The running gear is the tracks, the drive and guide wheels with the tensioner, the track rollers, and suspension. Regarding the electrical equipment are the storage battery, generator, lighting system and specific electrical energy consumers. The machine takes a significant supply of fuel--550 liters.

There are facilities for internal and external communications. Internal communication is for conversations between the commander of the self-propelled artillery unit and the combat crew members. External communication is carried out with a transmitter/receiver. Observation means are intended for the commander, driver-mechanic, and gunner.

The basic tactical and technical characteristics of the 122 mm self-propelled howitzer are: shell weight, about 22 kg; maximum firing range, 15 km; total weight of the self-propelled unit, less than 16 tons; action radius, 500 km; elevation angle, from -3 to \nearrow 70 degrees; traverse, 360 degrees. The time for converting the gun from travel to combat position is no more than two minutes. The specific pressure of the tracks on the ground comes to 0.5 kgf/cm² altogether. Speed on a paved road is more than 60 km per hour. Speed afloat is up to 4.5 km per hour.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: MEDALS DESCRIBED

MOSCOW VOYENNYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Dec 80
p 17

[Article: "Civil Defense Commendation Medals"]

[Excerpts] Readers A. Klimov (Moscow Oblast), L. Sidorov (Barnaul), V. Zonov, and D. Semenov (Sverdlovsk) requested the journal to describe chest commendation medals of the USSR Civil Defense System.

Their request is satisfied below.



The following commendation medals were instituted on 23 Nov 1968 by order of the USSR Civil Defense chief:

The "USSR Civil Defense Commendation Medal"--presented as a commendation to civil defense higher command and staff of the union and autonomous republic, krays and oblasts, and union and union republic ministries and committees, and civil defense generals and senior officers.

This is the highest civil defense award. It is presented for competent organization, leadership, and support of the appropriate tasks and measures.

The USSR Civil Defense chief is entitled to present this award.

The "USSR Civil Defense Outstanding Soldier"--commendation medal for outstanding performance of responsibilities and for active work by civil defense executives of cities, rayons, national economic industrial facilities, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, institutions, and educational establishments, civil defense staff and institution servicemen and employees, instructors at institutions of higher education, secondary special educational establishments, and vocational-technical schools, and students, for outstanding assimilation of the training program and for outstanding training in the specialty.

The USSR Civil Defense chief and his deputies, and the civil defense chiefs of the union and autonomous republic, krays, and oblasts, are entitled to award this medal.

The statute on commendation medals declares that awards are to be presented in the course of civil defense tasks and measures. The medals are presented together with a certificate entitling the bearer to wear them (they are worn on the right side of the chest). Upon their loss, the medals cannot be reinstated. Transfer of a medal to another person is prohibited.

Union republic civil defense chiefs are entitled to manufacture "USSR Civil Defense Outstanding Soldier" chest medals, in the necessary quantities using ready-made stamps.

The country's union and union republic ministries resolve all issues associated with medals through the USSR Civil Defense Headquarters.

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CSO: 1801

CIVIL DEFENSE: OBSERVATION POST DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Dec 80
p 19

[Article by Lt Col A. Chernushkov: "A Handy Set-Up"]

[Text] Observation posts are usually set up in covered trenches and in specially equipped dugouts. But they make it hard for observers to work. It is hard to keep the communication apparatus and the radiation and chemical detection instruments secure; moreover the protection afforded against a shock wave is inadequate.

This is why, in my opinion, an observation post layout developed by the civil defense staff of one of Kemerovo's enterprises deserves attention. It is simple in design, it provides a good view of the terrain, and it possesses a turret that can be lowered quickly. It consists of the following basic units (see figures): reinforced concrete underground space for three persons; metallic ring, embedded in the ceiling concrete, with a seal attached to its upper end; retractable turret with six window ports, fitting within the ring; revolving chair; wooden guide blocks; hydraulic jack; jack and stopwatch control system; ladder. Compass bearings from 0 to 360° are inscribed (every 10°) along the walls beneath the window ports.

Using a manual drive, the observer raises the retractable turret and sits down in the chair. At the threat of a nuclear attack, he puts protective goggles on. On seeing the flash, he jerks the jack control cable, sets the stop watch, and opens the release valve of the jack's hydraulic system. The retractable turret drops down in 2-3 seconds in response to its own weight and the weight of the observer, pressing its end against the seal. Thus the internal space of the post is sealed off.

After hearing the sound of the explosion, the observer stops the stopwatch. The retractable turret is raised after the shock wave passes. Using an outfit of devices, the observer determines the parameters of the nuclear burst and transmits them to his immediate supervisor.

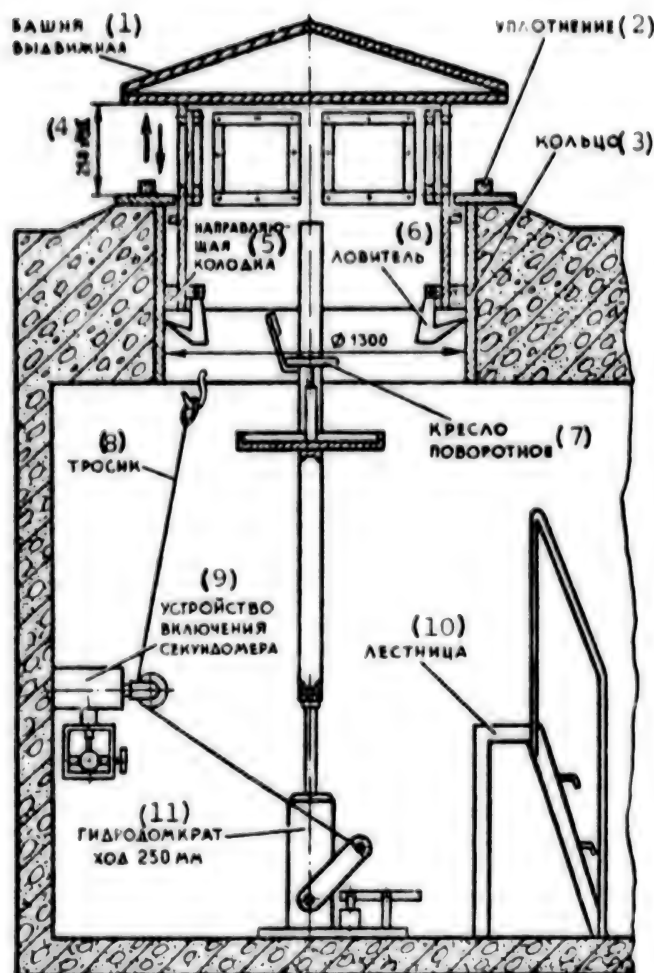


Figure 1. Overall View of Observation Post (Cross-Section)

Key:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Retractable turret | 7. Revolving chair |
| 2. Seal | 8. Cable |
| 3. Ring | 9. Stopwatch control device |
| 4. Range of movement | 10. Ladder |
| 5. Guide block | 11. Hydraulic jack |
| 6. Catch | |

Figure 2. Stopwatch Starting and Stopping Device
[figure not reproduced]

The observation post's sealing system provides a certain degree of protection to the personnel against the destructive factors of a nuclear burst. This is why the layout proposed here may be recommended for radiation and chemical observation posts.

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CIVIL DEFENSE: SIMPLE SHELTERS DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Dec 80
pp 24-25, Inside Rear Cover

[Article by Engr-Col A. Nagibin]

[Text] As we know, conventional and radiation shelters differing in design and protective properties serve as the principal types of protective structures. They are erected ahead of time.

However, in the event that not enough shelters are available, construction of additional structures or adaptation of underground spaces, mines, and natural depressions through the efforts of enterprise laborers and office workers, and the public itself, is foreseen.

In rural areas cellars, basements, vegetable storehouses, and living spaces are the most suited for these purposes. Their adaptation does not require sizeable amounts of manpower and resources. It boils down to sealing off the space, augmenting its protective properties, and installing simple air conditioning and sanitation equipment.

In order to adapt the basement of a single-story brick home as a shelter (Figure 1), the windows in the space above the basement must be closed off with bricks or sandbags, and the floor of the attic must be covered with a dirt layer 30-40 cm thick. The load-bearing structures of the ceiling-floors must be reinforced concurrently: struts and purlins or beam frames should be installed. Cracks in the walls and ceiling of the basement must be meticulously filled. Sticky polymer tape or film is a good sealant. Door cracks are plugged with inserts made from rubber, porolon, or some other available material. Dirt fill is placed along the sides of basement walls rising above the ground.

An air exhaust is installed 1.5-2 meters above the air intake to permit ventilation of the shelter and to create an air flow. The duct must be covered with a hood, and there should be tightly closing baffles over the openings within the shelter space. A dust filter taking the form of a gauze fabric-covered frame is installed in the air intake, and a pocket to catch dust passing through the filter is created at the outlet below the

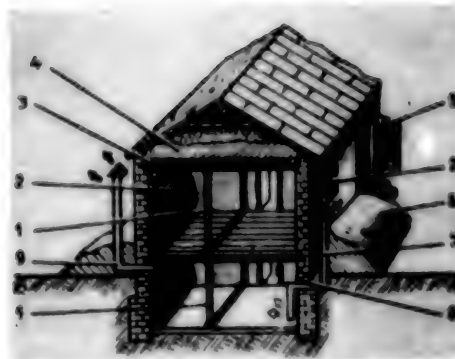


Figure 1. Adaptation of a Residential Basement as a Shelter: 1--ceiling-floor reinforcing frames; 2--windows covered with brick or sandbags; 3--insulation layer; 4--additional dirt fill, 30-40 cm; 5--door seal; 6--dirt fill around outside walls; 7--air intake with fabric filter and baffle; 8--brick-filled opening; 9--air exhaust with baffle. A 15-20-man shelter would require the following materials: lumber--0.9 m³, nails--0.3 kg, dirt--10-12 m³; labor--75-90 man-hours, protection factor--800-1,000.

baffle. Smokestacks or existing ventilation ducts may be used in place of the air exhaust in living spaces.

If the space above the basement is not utilized for residential purposes, additional dirt fill may be placed directly on the floor. This would preclude the need for reinforcing the attic floor and plugging up the window openings. This same basement may be used as a radiation shelter without having to place dirt over the floor, limiting the preparations to just covering over the window openings with brick or sandbags. The protection factor of such a shelter will be 80-100, but lumber consumption will decrease by three to four times.

It is much easier to adapt a house cellar and a separately standing cellar as a shelter. Thus to outfit a house cellar (Figure 2) we would need to reinforce the ceiling-floor with one or two wooden struts installed beneath the floor joists. After the ventilation ducts and the entrance hatch are installed, the floor above the cellar is covered with a layer of

dirt. The dirt should be leveled, packed, and covered with boards to permit continued use of the space.

In the event that a wall of the cellar is located near the outside wall of the house and the ceiling-floor rises above the surface of the ground, dirt must be placed around the outside wall.

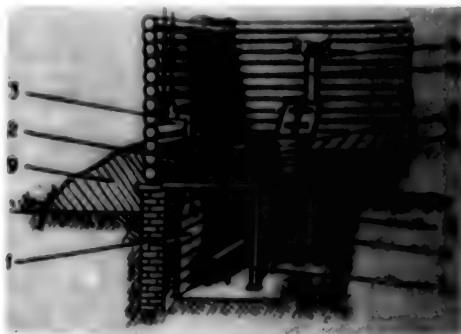


Figure 2. Adaptation of a House Cellar as a Shelter:
1--cellar wall; 2--dirt fill, 50-60 cm; 3--exhaust duct; 4--intake duct; 5--hatch with cover; 6--board flooring; 7--ladder; 8--ceiling-floor reinforcing strut; 9--dirt fill around outer walls; 10--fabric filter; 11--baffle. An 8-10-man shelter requires the following materials: lumber-- 0.3 m^3 , nails-- 0.3 kg , dirt-- $5-6 \text{ m}^3$, labor--30-40 man-hours, protection factor--800-1,000.

Adaptation of a separately standing cellar is shown in Figure 3. If the cellar has no superstructure rising above the ground, an additional dirt layer 60-70 cm thick should be placed over it, and an entrance with a close-fitting door should be installed. It would also be suitable to build a wooden booth over the entrance. This would keep water from entering the cellar and reduce the danger of penetration by radioactive dust.

A radiation shelter may also be set up in a room of a house. For this purpose the window openings are plugged up (with brick or sandbags), and a layer of dirt 30-40 cm thick is spread over the ceiling. When sealing off the window openings, an intake duct must be installed, and its outer opening must be covered with gauze. A furnace smokestack can also serve as an air exhaust. Moreover all cracks in the wall and ceiling must be plugged, and door cracks must be filled with felt.



Figure 3. Adaptation of a Separately Standing Cellar as a Shelter: 1--dirt fill, 60-70 cm; 2--air intake duct with fabric filter and baffle; 3--hatch with cover; 4--ladder; 5--ceiling-floor reinforcing strut; 6--removable waste container; 7--a close-weave curtain; 8--air exhaust with baffle. An 8-10-man shelter requires the following materials: lumber--0.3 m³, nails--0.3 kg, dirt--5-6 m³; labor--30-50 man-hours, protection factor--100.

Open and covered trenches can also serve as shelters. They weaken the effects of the shock wave and radioactive radiation, they afford protection against light radiation and fragments from falling buildings and structures, and they keep radioactive, toxic, and incendiary substances from falling directly upon skin and clothing. An open trench reduces the radius of destruction by the shock wave of a nuclear burst by a third, while a covered trench reduces it by a factor of two.

A trench is dug 180-200 cm deep, being 100-120 cm wide at the top and 80 cm wide at the bottom. The length of the trench is determined on the basis of 0.5 meters per shelter occupant. The normal capacity of a trench is 10-15 persons, and maximum capacity is 40. The entrance (incline) to the trench is built at a right angle to it. It is not difficult to build such a shelter for a single family.

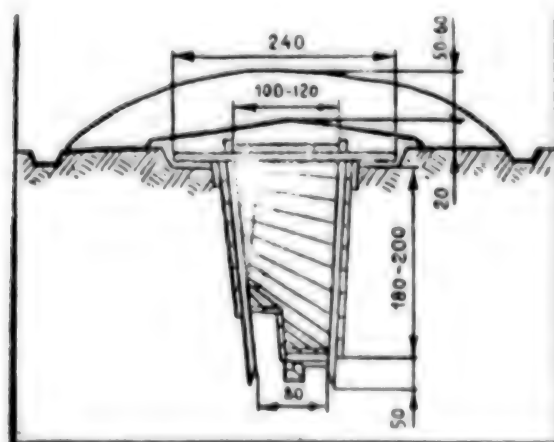
The design and techniques of erecting a covered trench (Figure 4) with single-row arrangement of shelter occupants are so simple that they do not require detailed description. However, even with this sort of shelter air ducts must be installed, the vestibule must be separated from the main room by a fabric curtain, a door or removable panel must be installed, and places for a toilet and for storage of water, food, and other property must be set up.



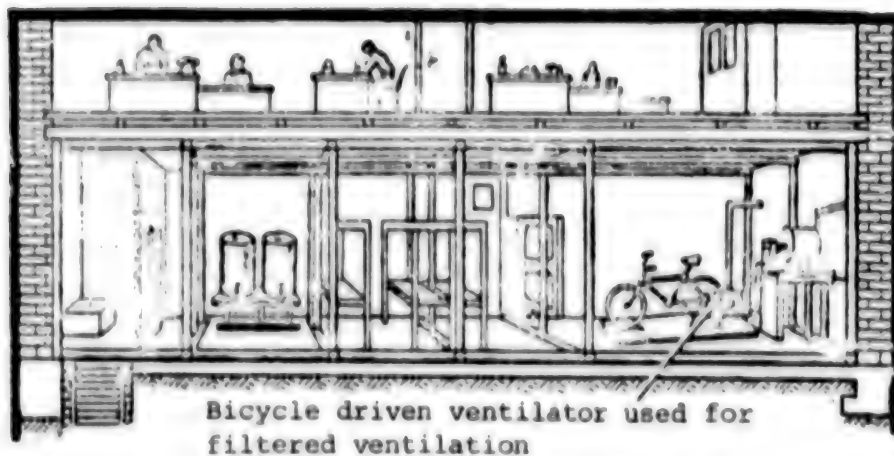
Figure 4. Covered Trench With Board and Brushwood (Mat) Walls for a Single Row of Occupants: 1--dirt fill; 2--kneaded clay; 3--flooring boards; 4--wall covering; 5--strut; 6--fill; 7--gutter. A 10-man shelter requires the following materials: lumber-- 2.0 m^3 , brushwood-- 1.5 m^3 , labor--100-130 man-hours, protection factor--250-300

Simple Shelters and Quickly Built Simply Equipped Shelters

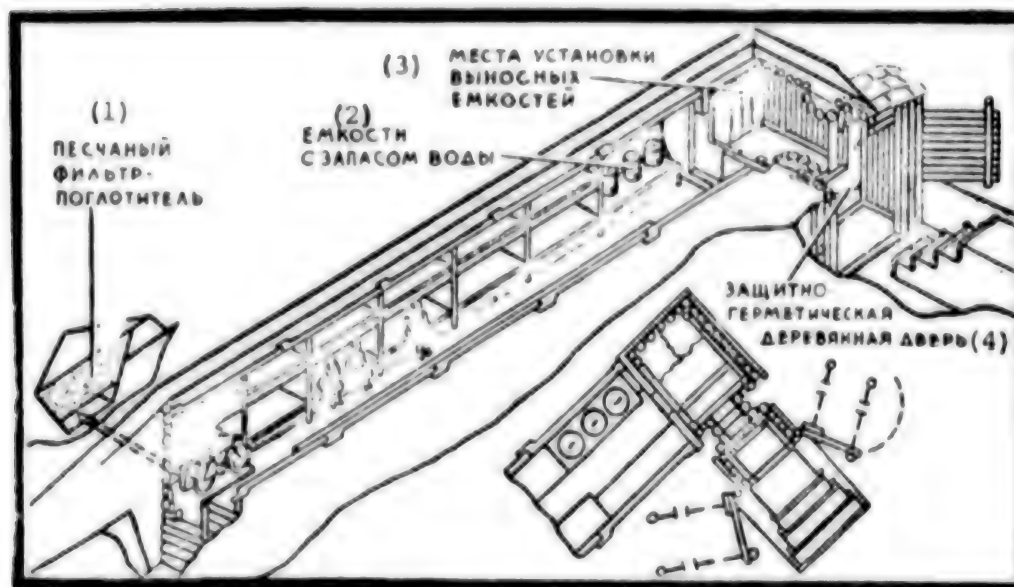
Simple shelters protect people from light radiation and weaken the action of the shock wave and penetrating radiation. Quickly built simply equipped shelters afford protection against all injurious factors of nuclear weapons. Each person must know how to build simple shelters.



Covered Trench With Lined Walls



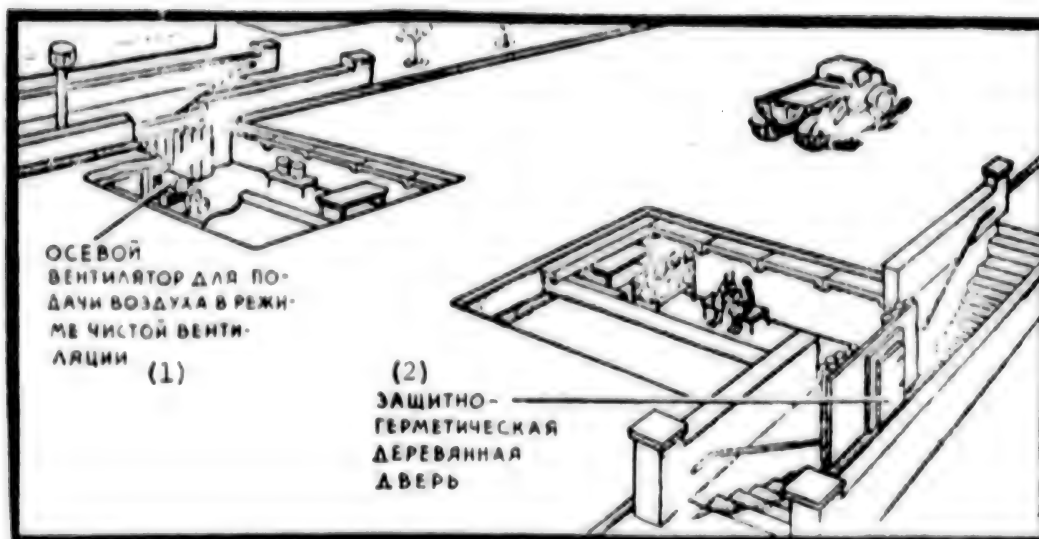
Adaptation of a Basement of an Administrative Building as a Quickly Built Shelter



Quickly Built Shelter Made From Large-Diameter Reinforced Concrete Piping

Key:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Sand filter-absorber | 3. Place for removable waste cans |
| 2. Water cans | 4. Sealed wooden protective door |



Adaptation of an Underground Passageway
as a Quickly Built Shelter

Key:

1. Axial-flow fan used for clean-air ventilation
2. Sealed wooden protective door

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CIVIL DEFENSE: TRAINING DOSIMETERS DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Dec 80
pp 26-27

[Article by B. Granikov]

[Text] Practical lessons with radiation and chemical detection instruments and dosimetric monitoring instruments make use of trainer mock-ups in civil defense courses offered by Sovetskiy Rayon in Kuybyshev. These include mock-ups of the DP-5B (DP-5A), DP-5V, and DKP-50A instruments.

The mock-ups, which are larger than the real models, make the parts easy to see; being well lit, they permit an entire group of students to acquaint themselves with the layout of the instruments, take readings, and solve problems associated with evaluating a situation. In addition, sets of posters pertaining to different study topics are made up for each mock-up: "Radioactive Emissions and Their Units of Measurement", "Radioactive Radiation Detection Methods", "Diagram of an Ionization Chamber and a Gas-Discharge Counter", "DP-5A Block Diagram", and "Basic Diagram of Dosimetric Instruments". These posters consist mainly of the figures on the cover and inserts of VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA. These figures are drawn up by production training masters at large scale, such that they could be seen well from any point in the classroom. Use of the trainer mock-ups and posters in combination with operating instruments makes the lessons interesting and memorable.

Using mock-ups of the DP-5B (DP-5A) or DP-5V instruments (figures 1 and 2), we can visually explain the layout of their front panels, show how to set the operating modes and move the pointers on the scale and, what is most important, train the students.

The mock-ups consist of a plywood box (91×75×11 cm), and all parts are painted with enamel. The front panel of the DP-5B (DP-5A) is enlarged six times actual size on the front face of the mock-up (Figure 1). A cap from a chemical washing agent container serves as the mode selection knob, and the subrange switch was whittled out of wood. A ball lock was secured to the switch axle. The mock-up's scale is illuminated by a 220 volt lamp. Pulleys connected to round drive belts are attached to the axles of the pointer and the mode selection knob.

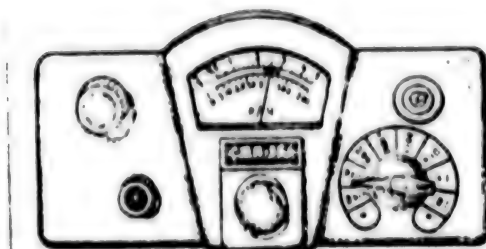


Figure 1. Overall View of the DP-5B (DP-5A) Trainer Mock-Up

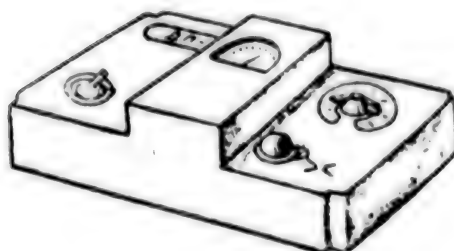


Figure 2. Overall View of the DP-5V Trainer Mock-Up

The DP-5V mock-up consists of the upper part of the measuring panel (Figure 2). The cap over the (OSV) tumbler switch is made from the finger of a rubber glove, the cap over the clearing button is made from half of a rubber ball, and the subrange switch is made from wood. The instrument pointer is moved by pulley 1 installed in a slot on the left side wall of the mock-up (Figure 3). When the clearing button is pressed the pointer returns to its initial position. This happens as follows: A pulley with two grooves is secured to the pointer axle. One of the grooves is for a round drive belt connecting the pointer to the control knob, and the other is for returning the pointer to its initial position. Rod 3 with return spring 4 is located beneath the cap of the clearing button. A capron cord, the far end of which fits into the groove of the pointer pulley and is secured to it, is attached to the rod. The cord passes through an opening in plates installed opposite the groove and next to rod 5. When the rod is in its initial position, the cord is released, and the pulley and pointer move freely. When the clearing button is pressed the cord tightens, forcing the pointer back to its initial position.

Instrument operating rules are written out beneath the mock-ups.

The mock-up of the DKP-50A individual dosimeter is a great help to students taking the civil defense courses. It makes the dosimeter's layout, its principle of operation, and the order of preparing it for work easy to understand.

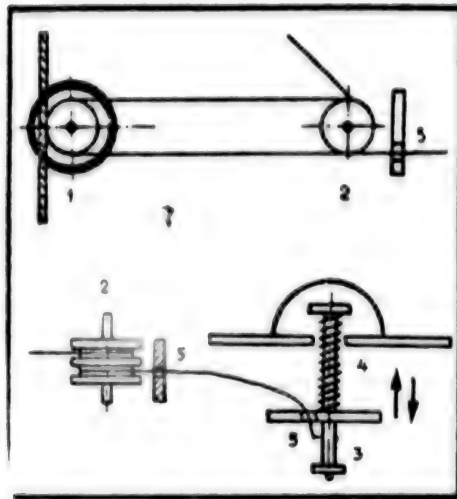


Figure 3. Kinematic Diagram of the DP-5B (DP-5A) Trainer Mock-Up

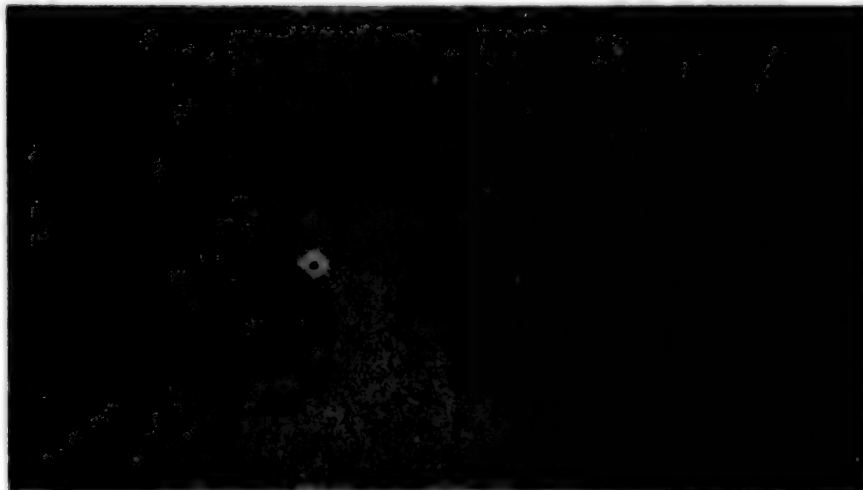


Figure 4. Overall View of the DKP-50A Trainer Mock-Up

The mock-up consists of a plywood 96×63×16 cm box (six times actual size). The following are drawn on Whatman drawing paper glued to the front side: a cross-section of the dosimeter, the electroscope, the instrument scale, the control knobs, and the lighting tumbler switches (Figure 4).

A matte-finish glass piece is glued onto the dosimeter cross-section at the location of the ionization chamber. The central electrode is cut out of drawing paper, painted aluminum color, and glued to the glass piece. Housing 2, which contains the lighting lamps and the sighting thread 1, is secured within the mock-up opposite the ionization chamber (Figure 5). The shadow cast by the thread is viewed against the lit background of the chamber. The sighting thread is made from wire, and it is secured to bearings 4. The upper bearing is secured to the housing, and the lower one is attached to a thin wire that cannot be seen. The sighting thread is connected by a tie rod 3 to a lever located on the control knob. The angle to which the sighting thread deviates in relation to the central electrode can be changed by rotating the control knob. Openings having the shape of underlit arrows are cut above the ionization chamber (beneath the drawing paper). The motion of gamma-radiation is simulated by the flickering of these arrows.

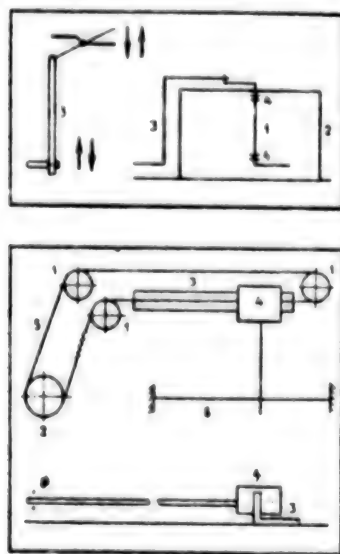


Figure 5, 6. Kinematic Diagram of the DKP-50A Trainer Mock-Up

The dosimeter scale is made from matte-finish glass with Indian ink inscriptions. The lighting lamp is located above the scale, and to achieve uniform lighting a reflector made from a piece of window glass (26×18 cm) is secured below at a 45° angle.

Figure 6 shows the vernier device of the sighting thread. It consists of three blocks 1, pulley 2 on the control knob, guide strip 3, slide 4, to which the thread itself is secured, drive belt 5, and a spring. The slide rests with its longitudinal slot on the vertical side of the guide strip; it is held to the latter by the tension of the drive belt. The lower end of the sighting thread moves between parallel capron threads. The front panel of the mock-up is covered with organic glass.

ENGINEER EQUIPMENT: BRIDGING EQUIPMENT DESCRIBED

Moscow VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA in Russian No 1, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Dec 80
p 41, Rear Cover

[Article by Engr-Maj V. Baberdin]

[Text] The crossing of water obstacles requires major engineering support: Assault landing, ferry, and bridge crossings must be outfitted, as must fords and underwater crossings for tanks.

Assault crossings usually begin with the crossing itself. Subunits of the forward units cross to the enemy-occupied bank aboard amphibious armored personnel carriers and in special transporters, launches, and assault boats.

As soon as they suppress the enemy's sighting automatic and machinegun fire, they begin organizing ferry crossings. The Soviet Army ground troops possess crawler-mounted self-powered rafts and pontoon bridge fleets (see VOYENNNYYE ZNANIYA, No 2, 3, 1977), the components of which may be used to assemble rafts of different loading capacities. These resources are used to deliver, to the other bank, tanks, transporters, and guns required on priority for exploitation of the offensive.

Then floating bridges are put together out of organic pontoon bridge outfits. Concurrently, combat engineers begin building wooden low-water or underwater bridges to be used by the troops of the second echelon, and for delivery of ammunition, spare parts, and food, and evacuation of casualties and equipment damaged in combat.

In order to maximally reduce the time for building such a bridge, engineering subunits prepare its components beforehand--wooden piers, frame supports, and the span structures. Assembly is performed with the help of bridge-building resources or general-purpose bridge-building machines.

An outfit of bridge-building resources can be used to erect up to 20 and more linear meters of a low-water bridge per hour. Such an outfit includes: a pile-driving and building raft, a raft carrying jacks, an auxiliary boat, and transport vehicles (ZIL-131). The pile-driving and building raft

consists of four metallic pontoons connected to each other. Pile-driving equipment (four diesel-powered hammers suspended from special structures--pile drivers) are installed aboard the first two pontoons, and building equipment is installed aboard the two others.

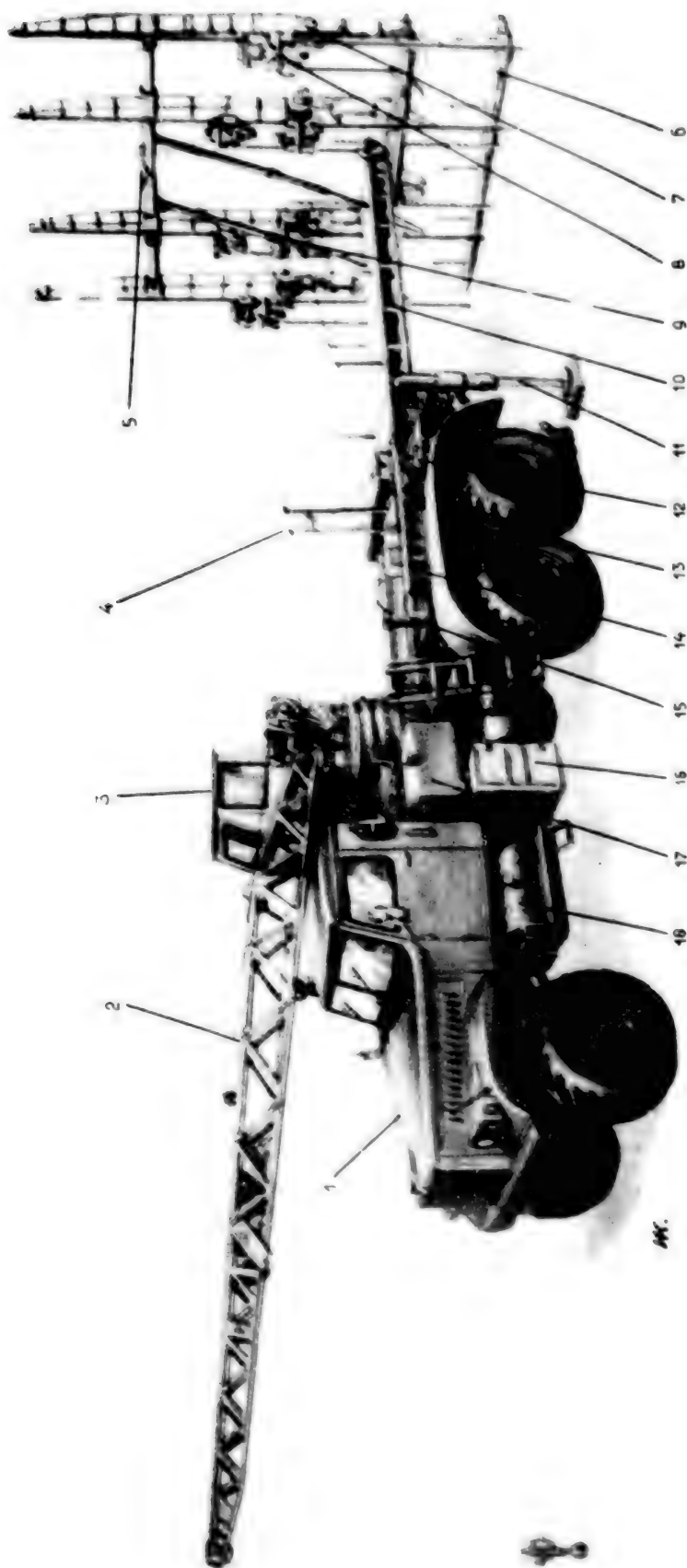
The diesel-powered hammer is a machine unit representing a structural combination of a driving mechanism and a two-stroke internal combustion engine. Before work begins, the driving part of the diesel-powered hammer is raised. The driving part is dropped downward in the first stroke of the working cycle. During this time the engine cylinder is blown through, and filled with air and fuel to form the working mixture. The downward stroke coincides with ignition of the working mixture. In response to gas pressure upon the piston block and the mechanical blow, the pier is driven into the ground. In the second stroke of the working cycle expanding gases force the driving part upward and concurrently press against the piston block, as a result of which the pile is once again driven into the ground. During the upward stroke of the driving part the engine cylinder is evacuated and partially blown through.

The building equipment consists of above-water and underwater clamping girders intended to even out the piles of, respectively, low-water and underwater bridges, two winches used to raise and lower the clamping girders, a suspended working platform, and gasoline-powered saws. When in working position the pontoons carrying the pile-driving and building equipment are joined together by telescopic girders making it possible to alter the length of the raft in correspondence with the length of the span of the bridge being built. Each of the pontoons is transported together with the pile-driving and building equipment by a motor vehicle furnished with a special platform bearing the load-handling devices.

The raft outfitted with jacks is intended to lay the spans upon the bridge supports. Its equipment is installed on two assault landing boats made from bakelite plywood. They are outfitted with outboard motors, and they are joined together by two telescopic beams. Four rack jacks are installed on the beams; two cross bars (wooden beams) are laid across the latter. If the bridge is to be built not on piles but on frame supports (used when it is impossible to drive a pile into the bottom of the river), the raft is additionally supplied with chain spools, two winches, and two supports with rollers intended to raise and rotate a frame support.

The auxiliary boat in the bridge-building outfit is mainly used to deliver support components to the place of assembly, to perform various auxiliary operations, and to convey crewmembers.

The outfit in bridge building is organized in the following way. When the pile-driving raft is assembled, it is immediately positioned in the river with the future bridge to drive in the first intermediate support. The rafts carrying the jacks are unloaded and assembled downstream from



YuSM. Bridge-Building Unit: 1--KraZ-255B chassis; 2--vehicle-mounted crane boom; 3--crane operator's cabin; 4--boom support; 5--draw bar; 6--building platform; 7--pile-driving block; 8--diesel-operated hammer; 9--strut; 10--retractable platform; 11--outrigger support; 12--bracket securing diesel-powered hammer in transport position; 13--rear suspension interlocking mechanism; 14--chassis frame; 15--bracket securing boom in transport position; 16--tool box; 17--oil tank; 18--fuel tank

the bridge axis, and then situated at the bank where it would be convenient for self-propelled cranes to load the span blocks on them. Let us note that if the water is not deep by the bank, light piers would have to be installed on frame supports for the cranes.

When the water obstacle is wide, a bridge may be built with such an outfit in two, three, and even four sections (correspondingly two, three, and four pile-driving and building rafts are set up along the bridge axis). It should be noted that use of the outfit is most effective precisely with wide water obstacles characterized by depth sufficient for floating the piers, and by banks offering convenient access for motor vehicles. However, use of the outfit is difficult on rivers with marshy banks, and it is generally impossible on rivers having bars and shallows.

USM unit is capable of building a bridge in such difficult conditions. Its basic difference from the bridge-building resource outfit is that during work, it moves along right in parallel with the bridge section being erected. The USM is mounted on a KRAZ-255B chassis, and it consists of pile-driving, building, and auxiliary equipment.

The pile-driving and building equipment is hinged to a retractable platform located inside the motor vehicle frame. The hydraulic outrigger supports on the ends raise the unit's stability. The pile-driving equipment includes two pile-driving booms, each of which is outfitted with a diesel-powered hammer, a hydraulically driven winch, and a control console. A working platform for the diesel engine operators and a building platform are installed in the booms of the pile-driving block. It is from here that the operators control the hammers and builders help them install and batter the piles, assemble the supports, and lay and secure the spans. The building platform is raised and lowered by hand-operated winches.

A crane crane is mounted on a platform on the motor vehicle; its purpose is to move bridge structures to the place of assembly, and to perform operations connected with deploying and packing up the USM. Its lifting capacity is 10 and 20 tons with the boom extended 7.5 and 5.5 meters correspondingly. The crane boom is telescopic. Its retractable part is moved hydraulically.

The USM outfit, apart from the pile-driving and building equipment, also includes tools, spare parts, and hardware required in bridge building stored by an auxiliary motor vehicle.

When the USM is deployed, a level platform is selected for placement of the outfit near the water at the bridge site. The crew uses the crane to move the pile-driving equipment into its working position. Simultaneously the USM crew marks out the bridge axis and the location of the shore support. The USM also determines the location of the shore support.

As a rule, when a USM is employed, low-water bridges supported by piles are built a section at a time. First the shore support is erected. The transport vehicle carrying the bridge structures, packed in the order in which they will be needed, is backed up to the bridge-building unit. The piles prepared for the shore support are moved by the crane to the pile-driving equipment. The piles are inserted into the chucks of the diesel-powered hammers, the sharpened ends are lowered to the ground, and then the piles are driven to a depth of not less than 2.5 meters. After this they are sawn level, column packings are installed on them, and then the approach span is laid. Subsequent spans are installed in similar fashion.

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11004

CSO: 1801

AIR DEFENSE UNITS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Missile Battalion Command Training

Moscow PRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Jan 80 p 7

[Article by Arty LtGen T. Agaguseynov: "With His Every Step: Developing Commanders"]

[Text] The SAM battalion commanded by Maj Yu. Permyakov is considered the best battalion in the unit. It is cited as an example more frequently than the others at official meetings and party meetings: it is the first to be thought of when there is a requirement for a set-piece demonstration.

This collective has a lot of remarkable feats to its credit. It achieved important results in the competition with the motto "No Stragglers"; it has the highest statistics for pulling alert and for field firing exercises. During the competitions for the title of best crew (specialists), which were conducted several months ago, the unit operators, who were assigned to the guidance control officer, Lt P. Sivikov, took first place in the district and the commander himself was acknowledged as one of the best launch control officers.

Continuous success. Especially if you consider the fact that Lt Permyakov has been commanding the unit for a year and a half altogether and that, before this, the unit was a regular. What are the sources of this improvement? A simple answer is difficult. After all, there should be not one or two of these sources but an entire package of them. This is how it was in this case.

Just before, over the position, Maj Permyakov was called out to the reliable, figuratively speaking, "reliable" of the unit. From the very beginning, he vividly manifested

such traits as high standards and respect for people, an ability to listen to their opinions, use the group's experience and rely on the party and Komsomol activists. Major Permyakov had outstanding tactical training and outstanding training in his specialty. But, in addition to the engineering formulas, he had firmly mastered the "formula of a man's soul"; he was pre-eminent as a military leader.

It was natural that this officer saw his major task in his new position as one of putting the battalion among the ranks of the outstanding as swiftly as possible. But, he was not deluding himself about an abrupt takeoff. Because, he knew very well that there are no quick and easy fixes in training and personnel development. While his insistence on high standards gradually increased, his respect for the individual appeared immediately, from the very first days.

This is a seemingly quite insignificant feature. But, how expressively it describes a commander! An NCO conference was to be held in the unit; it would discuss the accomplishment of one of their important missions. Permyakov informed his subordinates about it several days ahead of time. Then, the designated date arrived and the NCO's assembled in the Lenin Room. The major briefly outlined the essence of the mission and then suggested that the NCO's express themselves. The room was silent for a long time; many of the NCO's awkwardly hung their heads. By all appearances, it was obvious that they were not prepared for the conference. Then, the commander said approximately the following: "We will have to postpone the conference. How can we have a conference and discuss the problem if you don't have your own opinions?"

This incident gave the commander and his subordinates a lot to think about. Yuriy Anatol'yevich was actually convinced of what they had told him at the unit headquarters: previously, conferences were called here just to give instructions and orders; nobody was interested in the men's ideas and attitudes. It was clear to him that, intentionally or unintentionally, the men's initiative and their creativity had been stifled in the unit.

After this incident, the NCO's understood that the new commander saw them as his assistants and that it was important for him to know their opinions.

Moreover, the officers, NCO's and EM discovered something new in Major Permyakov's work style. No matter what mission the battalion was accomplishing, the commander was invariably in

the most difficult area; his composure and sense of mission were communicated to everybody. When somebody was responsible for a blunder or a lack of coordination, he was extremely strict; he could fairly criticize a person or even punish him. But, nobody saw him as being rude, incensed or making a scene. The environment within the battalion became calm, businesslike and creative. People believed in their strength and capabilities; they were on top of all events and knew what they would have to do for the day, week or month....

Day by day, rung by rung, the missilemen climbed higher and higher in their achievements and newer horizons opened up before them. A year later, the unit was already an outstanding battalion. And, there is no doubt that this success will continue to grow and be consolidated.

Major Yuriy Anatol'yevich Permyakov.... When you think about commanders like him, you automatically tell yourself again "how much depends upon the man occupying the key position in a military collective." No matter how large or small the collective is, the one-man commander is the central figure in it. His training, his ability and his work style determine almost everything. Of course, all the other servicemen, no matter what positions they occupy, contribute their bit to the common cause and bear their measure of responsibility for it. Nevertheless, the strictest demands are made of the commander. Subordinates want to see in him the standard for their conduct, industriousness and interactions with people.

The modern leader, as emphasized at the 25th CPSU Congress, must implicitly combine party principles and in-depth competence, discipline and initiative and a creative approach to the job. At the same time, the leader in any sector must understand social, political and developmental aspects, be sensitive to people and their needs and wants and set the tempo on and off the job.

One can set extremely precise and clear requirements. But, how difficult is the actual implementation of them at times! When Capt. A. Zozola was assigned as the commander of the radar company, a great deal of hope was pinned on him. This officer had a good knowledge of the equipment; he was disciplined and had a strong will. It would seem that nothing else was needed! As time passed and it became obvious that the young commander was working hard but things were not going well in the company. True, some of the training and duty statistics improved. For example, there was an increase in the number of

rated specialists. But, there was a drop in military discipline and problems appeared when they were working test targets.

What was the problem? An analysis of Capt Beseda's work style showed that, while he was trying to achieve high marks at any price, he took the solution of almost of all problems on himself and undermined his subordinates by intentionally or unintentionally doubting their capabilities.

Let's just take the failure during the set-piece demonstration which was assigned to Capt Beseda. While preparing it, the officer encountered serious difficulties. He should have immediately consulted the company's experienced specialists. But, he did not stoop to this, as the saying goes; he decided that it would be awkward for him, the commander, to consult his subordinates. They, in turn, perceived his actions as a normal lack of faith in them.

The effectiveness of the set-piece demonstration was not very high. Even at the very beginning of it, there were rough edges and hitches. During one of these times, Beseda ordered that Lt V. Markov, an experienced specialist, be summoned. But, he was not at his position. The commander had forgotten that he himself had assigned him as the senior man in a vehicle after deciding that they could get along without him during the demonstration.

Thus, little by little, the policy for Capt Beseda's behavior appeared: I can do everything; I don't need any assistants. And, the job suffered. There was a decline in the level of activity of the officers, warrant officers and NCO's. And the commander was surprised: after all, I am working tirelessly myself and its not like I'm letting my subordinates loaf around--what is the explanation for the failure?

Meanwhile, at the same time, things were continuing to go up in the world for Maj Permyakov. An important role in this was played by the fact that the young commander was firmly relying upon the strength of the party and Komsomol organization; he was uniting and directing the efforts of his men and cementing their interrelationships on a principled basis. His best human qualities also had a positive effect in all this: his sincerity, straightforwardness and sensitivity. While Capt Beseda was "guarding" his authority and trying to keep his subordinates "at arms length" in every way possible, Maj Permyakov was acting just the opposite. While Capt Beseda talked with people, as a rule, from the rostrum at official

conferences, Maj Permyakov frequently discussed things with his subordinates one-on-one in a relaxed environment.

Every commander has dealings with his subordinates on a daily basis. The majority of them are communist and Komsomol members, young people with a higher or secondary education. Dry, impassive words and general statements cannot evoke a lively response in them. All of this must be considered by the commander in his leadership. It is clear that he cannot get by without a knowledge of military pedagogy and psychology. But, perhaps understanding is just as necessary for this job. The commander's insistence on high standards, his kindness and responsiveness and his tact and restraint arouse just as much sympathy in his subordinates as do his managerial ability, will power and high principles. Only the totality of all these traits can guarantee job success. The daily activities of the leading commanders and their work results are the best confirmation of this.

Maj V. Popkov's subordinates say that they will follow the commander of their radiotechnical battalion anywhere. These words ring with sincere, human gratitude. This is the men's response to the respectful attitude toward them which Maj Popkov always puts first--along with a strict insistence on high standards and an irreconcilable attitude toward difficulties. Vladimir Aleksandrovich always notices a subordinate's success and points it out. This officer is not stingy with a kind word or praise. He has become convinced on numerous occasions that they sometimes mean as much as a certificate of merit or a valuable gift.

In November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum talked about a further increase in discipline and about the leaders' responsibility for the success of their assigned jobs or failures with especial poignancy. These requirements completely apply to military leaders.

A commander is his subordinates' primary advisor. He is a skilled teacher who arms the men with in-depth, firm knowledge. He is a leader who molds their outlook with all the means of speech, the example and with his own personality. He is a fighter on the ideological front and a confirmed propagandist of Marxist-Leninist ideas.

A commander's job is unthinkable without setting high standards for himself. Without constantly renewing his knowledge, without a correct attitude toward people and, I would even say, without

liking people. The commander must be able to earn his authority; he must be able to maintain it through all his activities and conduct, with his every step.

Radiotechnical Unit Officer Training

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by Maj L. Krivenkov, Red Banner Baku Air Defense District: "This is How Maturity is Discovered: Officer Competitions"]

[Text] The radiotechnical battery commanded by Engr-SrLt A. Khait was until recently considered the best in the unit. Then, there was a surprise: they discovered serious deficiencies in equipment maintenance here. Somewhat later, the battery did not show its best during a tactical drill. Specifically, when the exercise input on relocating to the alternate site arrived, it turned out that the level of training of individual specialists was obviously inadequate to successfully handle their duties. In short, the battery was only given a satisfactory rating.

A different picture was observed in the adjacent battalion. The radiotechnical battery here is commanded by Capt V. Syrov. While operating in a simulated combat environment, the missilemen successfully accomplished all the combat training missions and earned a high rating.

They intended to analyze the style of the two commanders at an officers call. But, some people had their doubts at the unit headquarters: would it be worth it? The following reason was advanced: the deficiencies in the battery appeared while Engr-SrLt Khait was acting battalion commander and another officer was filling in for him.

Other facts were also cited: Khait and Syrov recently served in another unit where they commanded rival elements; there were good comradely relations between them. At their new duty location, they were friends. Would it be worth it to "drive a wedge between them?"

These reasons however were not convincing enough for the unit commander. The victors and the vanquished were cited publicly during the evaluation. The challenge prize was transferred from the one battery to the other. Capt Syrov was given it in a festive environment.

At the same time, the evaluation thoroughly analyzed the work methods of Khait and Syrov. Engr-SrLt Khait had to listen to a lot of critical comments. Everybody knew that he was working hard and that he made strict demands on his subordinates. But, he was not concerned enough about developing initiative and independence in the battery's officers. And he was not devoting enough attention to setting up competition among them.

This was the result. The officer was in charge of the battalion for several months and the invisible "mainspring" which he held in his hands and which ensured the precise rhythm of combat training and competition began to weaken in the battery. People lowered their standards for themselves and, as a result, their performance declined.

The conversation during the evaluation was helpful. It forced the element commanders to rethink their role in setting up competition among the officers and their leadership style. Engr-SrLt Khait admitted the validity of the comments directed at him and promised to eliminate the deficiencies as soon as possible.

The headquarters officers and political section officers also drew conclusions from this story. Actually, if you think about it, there were significant deficiencies in setting up competition in the unit. For example, when determining the winners they considered the level of professional training as the primary statistic--if not the only one. But, how was the officer's morale and psychological edge? How did he train and lead his subordinates? How did he share his knowledge and experience with his comrades? This was not always considered.

It was necessary to correct this situation. In conjunction with the members of the methods council and the political officers, the element commanders developed regulations which made it possible to specifically and objectively compare the work of officers who were competing among themselves. They took into account individual training, equipment status, subordinate training and participation in the element's social work.

Naturally, the regulations could not anticipate all cases and the officers frequently had vague questions. For example, was it advisable for a junior officer who has just arrived in the unit to compete with an experienced specialist? For example, Lt S. Lazarev arrived at one of the elements. He

wanted to compete with Lt S. Yeremeyev, a specialist 1st class. Would there be any sense in such competition? Would it be just a formality?

The question was the subject of discussion at one of the meetings to exchange advanced techniques. Element commanders who had already encountered similar situations expressed specific opinions. The fact that one officer's knowledge and skill is significantly higher than his rival's, they emphasized, does not at all preclude the feasibility of competition between them. In this case, the special significance consisted of the experienced specialist helping the novice and of the possibility of replicating the advanced techniques. The criteria for determining the winner were conscientiousness and effort on the job and in training, success in leading subordinates and the status of the equipment for which the officer was responsible.

The competition between Lts Yeremeyev and Lazarev got underway. Soon afterwards, everybody was convinced that it was productive. Lt Lazarev had already attained specialist 2nd class six months later. During this time, the system which he maintained did not have a single malfunction and the routine maintenance was conducted in an outstanding manner. Naturally, his rival in the competition, Yeremeyev, helped him a lot. Inspired by his success, Lazarev is now preparing to raise his military skill level to the next rung.

The competition was also very beneficial for Lt Yeremeyev. First, he developed a sense of responsibility for his co-worker's success. After all, the competition is not just rivalry but also mutual assistance. Second, the time came when Yeremeyev understood that his crew would have to advance at a more accelerated rate. Otherwise, Lt Lazarev and his subordinates would win. Thus, both crews and the entire military collective won.

At one time, the unit was of the opinion that the element did not have anything comparable to his skill rating, then he did not have anybody to compete with. Now, these comrades must compete with their colleagues from adjoining elements. Their work is also being compared according to the results of joint exercises and training sessions.

The party and Komsomol activists have also begun to dig deeper into officer competition. The communist officers in the battalions are invited to party bureau meetings on a regular basis. The frank discussion about their jobs, about their

successes and difficulties and about advanced techniques always has results. It is possible to share your thoughts here and to listen to practical advice. The strictest demands are made on those who are not working to their maximum. This is what happened, for example, to SrLt P. Samanchuk, a communist, who was working unevenly, in spurts. A principled, demanding conversation at the party bureau meeting helped him a lot.

Recognizing that socialist competition in a military environment must be an integral part of the entire training process, the unit commander and headquarters are trying to operate so that each lesson and training session has elements of competition among the officers. The most serious attention is devoted, for example, to the comprehensive training sessions for launch control officers. As a rule, the commander leads them. One of the headquarters officers takes the position next to the commander at the command post. The picture of the battle with the air "enemy" completely unfolds in front of them. The officer hears the commands and reports and sees the PPI scope.

It is how very important material is collected for an evaluation. The commander specifically uses this material during his critique of the training session. He analyzes the actions of the launch control officers, critiques their mistakes, compares various decisions made in similar situations and singles out those who distinguished themselves.

The most difficult scenarios are played through again and then the competitive spirit is even higher. Based on the results of the training session, it is possible to judge the skill of the launch control officer himself, the guidance control officer, the operators and the quality of equipment synchronization.

As admitted by the officers themselves, competition charges them with enthusiasm which arouses them to creative activity and to a search for more efficient ways of accomplishing their combat training missions.

Radiotechnical Battalion Training

Doc. no. 84850. 11 104 in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 1

Doc. no. 84850. Copy-Dat V. Grin'ko: "A Step Forward: The Most Important Thing is Efficiency and Quality!"

[Text] Firmly consolidate our achievements, and then on this basis, take a new step forward--this is the goal which we set ourselves for the first month of the new training year. This mission was set because our radiotechnical battalion has held the unit competition championship for many years in a row now. In order to ensure our continuing, steady progress, it would be necessary to primarily implement the experience of the best officers, warrant officers and NCO's in training and competition management. This is precisely what we have devoted our closest attention to from the very first days of the new training year.

The battalion's best crews have been successfully using individual specialist training for a long time now. Individual assignments for the week, month and training period are developed and issued to each man. The accomplishment of these assignments is monitored by their immediate supervisors on a regular basis. Consultations are set up and tests are taken within the established deadlines. It must be said that the individual assignments during crew alerts have good results. Therefore, in the new training year, it has been widely introduced into our daily practice.

When setting up the scheduled training, it was decided to combine the specialists into groups so their lessons would be conducted by the professionally and methodologically best trained officers. For example, Engr-Maj F. Ablayev, who has a class rating of expert, works with one of these groups. He devotes special attention to the operator training sessions in tracking small, high-speed, low-altitude targets. With his valuable operational job experience, he introduces the specialists to offensive air power tactics and to the special features of detecting and tracking these systems; he sees to it that the operators develop a spatial concept of the air battle.

Engr-Maj Ablayev and the other battalion officers who have the rating of radiotechnical troop experts are doing a lot to increase the operators' skill levels while working with the groups they have sort of adopted. The additional lessons, the solution to problems of cross-training within the troops and the intensive utilization of simulators have noticeably raised the skills of all the specialists. At the same time, Engr-Maj Ablayev has noticed that, for example, the level of the 1st class has become a sort of threshold for radiotechnical specialists, a threshold beyond which there is no progress. How can this barrier be overcome?

The problem of increasing the specialists' skill levels was discussed at a battalion party meeting. The communists expressed a lot of useful suggestions on setting up the independent training and competitions which are conducted within the crews and elements. It was specifically suggested that the conditions for these competitions be made more complex. It was decided to develop a patriotic movement under the motto: From an outstanding member on the crew to a crew of outstanding members.

During the new training year, the battalion has accelerated the competition to master 2-3 related specialties. For this purpose, lessons on methods of instruction are conducted with the NCO's and the operational work of the best crews and operators is demonstrated. Based on Maj A. Shabanov's suggestion, each outstanding crew member is assigned a mission: if you can do it yourself, teach your comrade.

The battalion officers' joint exercises with specialists from SAM elements were very helpful in improving their skills. The first exercise like this was conducted by the missilemen, officers V. Demidov and V. Zemnyukov. They presented a detailed exposition of the requirements for radar data and told us about the special features of their SAM system. A lot was revealed to us for the first time. It is one thing to learn performance characteristics and a completely different thing to get a feel for the missilemen specialists' work in a complex environment. We now conduct exercises with the missilemen participating on a regular basis. They are very helpful for us. Everybody wants to work in such a manner that they won't in any way let down the missilemen whom we are transmitting the data.

Recently, closer contacts have been organized with the German. True, there are some special problems here. They are caused by the fact that we live in different prisons. Therefore, the battalion commander had to address a request to our higher headquarters. They willingly complied. The meetings with officers A. Akulev and other works were also very helpful. After the meetings, we had a more concrete idea of the radar operators' mission and joint operations with the pilots.

We also considered the airman's recommendations. During the training sessions, we began to devote greater attention to the calculation and identification of our data outputs. In the use of the simulation equipment, we are practicing altitude and speed maneuvers in an intense jamming environment.

We are also improving our methods for the lessons in the command training system. We have begun to do a more in-depth study of the operational capabilities of the missile systems and fighter aircraft. We conduct discussions on the current issues of tactics and coordination. The practice of preparing reports and subsequently discussing them with all the officers has become firmly established. Moreover, by considering the recommendations which the missilemen and airmen made, our reviews of the literature on technical innovations have become more mission oriented.

The first month of the new training year is over. The results have been evaluated and fairly analyzed. We are pleased with the initial positive results. But there are still deficiencies and problems which have not been solved. Not all the lessons and training sessions were conducted with a high level of quality and efficiency; individual officers, warrant officers and NCO's do not have enough methods experience. We are directing our efforts at solving these problems and at eliminating the current deficiencies.

Remote Missile Site Service

Review KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Jan 80 p 2

[Article by LtCol V. Polezhayev: "The Emotional Relationship: The Collective's Moral Atmosphere"]

[Excerpts] Sometime ago, I got to visit a site that I became acquainted with during my years as a lieutenant. I was driving along and trying to imagine what it was like now. I remembered that the missilemen had just begun to sink their roots at the post on the wind blown patch of ground in the open steppe. During the fall floods, they brought in gravel, laid the first roads, finished arranging the barracks and the officers' housing and planted the first seedlings.

That was the time that the missile site was established, so to speak--the most difficult and severe time. At the same time, those days were filled with an inimitable romanticism. While at the unit on official business, I saw how people were literally transformed before my eyes. The knowledge that they would soon have to perform their combat mission (pull them) inspired and elevated the missilemen. It was as if they did not notice the quagmire, the fatigue or any of the other hard circumstances. The commander, LtCol Aleksey Borisovich Stepanenko, inspired and led everybody.

Well, five years later, I will have a new encounter with the site. I will find time recognizing the familiar signposts: the hundreds of small seedlings which the men had once planted in the empty space between the missile site and the barracks and which they literally had to nurse to save them from the weeds that had developed into a blooming garden. I thought with admiration: "A real oasis!" Meanwhile, I had to investigate a complaint at the unit.

After an initial conversation with the officers, it was clear that the comfortable wife which they had nursed was not going through the best of times. Not everything was going well in the men's interpersonal relations; there was some old man sex and then.

How could all these changes be explained? First of all, in the 1950s, say high statisticians in training and dis/influencing, the new managers target about another, no less important, aspect of life: the emotional and moral aspect.

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1. The first part of the document is a letter from the author to the reader, explaining the purpose of the study and the methods used. The letter is dated 1964 and is addressed to the reader.

The commander must determine the nature of the unit's activities at a remote site and the nature of the lives and activities of the entire group. It is necessary to be in addition to the most important order within the unit, a multitude of other important jobs are on the commander's shoulders. It is necessary to provide for the needs of the unit, such as food, clothing, shelter, water, fuel and uniforms. It is necessary to do this in such a manner that there is no disruption in reading, writing, or in the conduct of the unit's business. It is necessary to conduct timely meetings on a regular basis with the various officers and warrant officers and to keep them in good living conditions.

It goes without saying that it is a hundred times harder for the commander at a remote site than it is for the commander at the unit's headquarters. No matter how young or old, he must be an independent military leader in all respects. The morale of the men and their capacity for work depend upon him. How important it is for him to properly lead the unit in this environment and to organize his interests and activities on the basis of the regulations!

It is well known that the only key to this is the commander. It is obvious with time. In the beginning, the commander must have an assurance against error. It is obvious that it depends on his own attitude toward his subordinates. It is important that even the slightest error, even the most insignificant one, serve as a lesson for him. If an error is repeated, it is important for the commander to listen to the opinions of his subordinates and to get their advice. Only then can the commander improve himself. The commander's subordinates must be able to see the commander's attitude and to see the commander's attitude and to see the commander's attitude.

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any summer stabilizes it in a forecast. A lot is
done by the poets and Komsomol activists and the communists.

Sometimes, you can hear the opinion that the impact of
leadership cannot be calculated. But, are any calculations
required when there are criteria which are a great deal more
diverse and convincing than any figures--the level of the
unit's discipline, their attitude toward life and the moral
aspect of their lives. For example, what figures can com-
pare with the quality where the charm of an individual's
life, his undeviating endurance and courage, is completely
reflected on the field.

The battalion commanded by Maj Yu. Lermayev is located in
the mountains. It is a far from being a paradise. In the
summer, the actual temperature is plus 15 degrees in the
shade. Water is brought in. Even the hardiest trees
are not seen. The soldiers, 1000 away for nature
in Central Asia, have painted all the poles and posts
all the way.

It is interesting that a man who has served his time
in the mountains, an opportunity to leave would
be a great deal more than many years. After arriving
in the mountains for the first time, Puts Yevgeniy Kozarev and
the other soldiers thought it was really possible to
live in the mountains for the time to say goodbye to the unit
in the mountains. But, they understood that they could
not live in the mountains. They decided to become warrant officers
and to return to their native garrison.

It is interesting that the same thing at one time.
The soldiers of a company lived in the mountains.
The soldiers of the company were more than 10 years now. And now
the soldiers of the company, during this entire time, not a single
one of them had been promoted.

The soldiers of the company served as an EM in a harsh
climate. The soldiers of the company were not able to say goodbye
to the mountains. When the time came to make this
decision, the soldiers of the company decided to make this
decision. The soldiers of the company decided to make this
decision. The soldiers of the company decided to make this
decision.

It is interesting that the same thing at one time.
The soldiers of a company lived in the mountains.

It doubles the individual's strength and builds character. It elevates the individual's personality. It is only possible where the very air that people breathe is permeated with a radiant sense of pride in their unit and with a sense of joy for common achievements. In turn, this is possible where concern for high combat training statistics is implicitly combined with concern for the individual's morale and growth and where the individual's emotional attitude with arms and illuminates everyday, military life -- is strengthened along with the perfect teamwork which we achieve on our military job.

If this kind of atmosphere of morale had existed at the site where Lt Fedorov was serving, then the reason for his trip there would have been different, more gratifying....

Methods of Inspecting Officers Described

From Krasnaya Zvezda in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 2

Article by Col V. Pereykov: "The Military Engineer: It is Necessary to Be a Leader, Too!"

Test. Major Yu. Konovalov arrived at the missile battalion to inspect crew training and equipment maintenance management in the launch battery. Lt A. Petrov was the acting battery commander. He met Konovalov and reported that the unit was prepared for combat operations.

The training session got underway. The crews were working steadily and intensely; but, Lt Petrov was worried. This could be sensed in the way he carelessly issued commands and fished things down under the inspector's stern glance. It was obvious that something worried the junior officer: it was possible that he intended to turn to the engineer-
-for assistance and advice; but, he decided not to.

Major Konovalov ordered a test of equipment operations; he requested certain system parameters. He did not have any comments about the crews or any comments about equipment maintenance. The headquarters officer did not pay any attention to Petrov's state, to his agitation. After making a brief critique, he said goodbye to the lieutenant and left the battery.

Several days later, a commission arrived at the battalion. It conducted a comprehensive inspection of crew training and equipment. It turned out that the battery was not maintaining

hardware systems very well; these systems were not inspected during an operational test. A mistake had been made in team member orientation.

Who was responsible? First of all, Lt Petrov who was in charge of the battery. It was his direct responsibility to exercise strict supervision over the unit in maintaining equipment in the required condition. But, it must be remembered that Petrov is a junior officer who just recently arrived in the Battalion and, due to the existing situation, took over as acting commander. He does not have very much practical experience on the equipment and he does not know the time points of maintaining certain systems. As Petrov admitted, he intended to ask Engr-Maj Kononov for help but reconsidered and decided that such a request would mean an effect on his authority. Unfortunately, the Headquarters representative did not consider it necessary to talk to the junior officer and ask him how his job was going and what kind of difficulties he was having in maintaining training for the men and in operating and maintaining all weapons systems and hardware.

Q. And Engr-Maj Kononov's immediate superior, Engr-LtCol [redacted] his actions during the TDY trip?

A. Engr-LtCol [redacted] had a list of questions to inspect the equipment but accomplished this in a skilled and efficient manner. Engr-Maj Petrov said, "Should anything more be required [redacted]?"

Q. "Should anything more be required?".... Does it turn out that the Battalion commander only has a narrow range of missions and is limited to a "yes" and a "no"? Undoubtedly, the Battalion commander is keeping hardware and weapons in the state of constant combat readiness. But, after all, he is a commander of people; so, now is it possible for him to control over equipment status and lose sight of the people maintaining it? Each officer is primarily a leader and must have some interest in organization of his subordinates, equipment status and in the people maintaining the equipment. Unfortunately, it frequently happens that the commander arriving in a unit finds time only for a short meeting with the people and talking to them about the work and competition. In other words, this is a commander forgets that there is a man whose the equipment is in his hands. Feelings and specific morale of the unit and its maintenance depends to a great

This kind of deficiency was specifically inherent in the support service officers where Engr-LtCol Pastovit was the old until recently. I believe that the efficiency of their work in the units would have been a great deal higher if the military engineers had dug more aggressively into the men's needs and wants and the problems of their development. Unfortunately, when he sent his subordinates to the units, Officer Pastovit did not assign them these missions and he was not interested in the burst of leadership which their arrival provided to the men.

Many years of experience have convincingly shown that the greatest success is achieved in these military collectives where all the problems of combat training and equipment and weapons maintenance are solved in an inseparable unity with personnel leadership and improving the men's political maturity and activities. The military engineers also play a large role in this.

I remember meeting Engr-Capt Yu. Kuznetsov on IDY once; he was returning from an inspection of one of the battalions. I could feel that the officer was tired but his eyes shone with joy. He was full of impressions. Later, I found out that he had accomplished a great deal of beneficial work at the battalion.

Engr-Capt Kuznetsov arrived at the site when the radiotechnical battery did not have a commander. Engr-Lt K. Myl'nikov, a recent military school graduate, was filling in for him. He carried out the systems inspection in a skilled manner; he led the crew confidently and answered all questions skillfully. Before finishing up his work in the battery, the inspector decided to give him another exercise input: he introduced a "malfunction" at the interface of two of the equipment's systems. Myl'nikov got shook and made several mistakes.

Kuznetsov did not reprimand the junior officer; he asked Myl'nikov to show him how he adjusted the equipment and monitored the parameters. Then, Kuznetsov showed an interest in the engineer-lieutenant's job and his training; he asked him about the difficulties he was experiencing. It turned out that Myl'nikov made a lot of errors in conducting the so-called joint inspections. This is where the lack of confidence and lack of precision in his actions came from.

"Since that is the case, perhaps you should think about staying in the army?"

Who knows what Kuznetsov's fate would have been if the Headquarters officer had passed the lieutenant by at that time and had just evaluated his actions in the language of standard statistics.

Now, Engr-Capt Yu. Kuznetsov is one of the best support service specialists where Officer I. Dubrovin is the OIC.

Service in the Armed Forces is a school of life, a school of development. A great deal of the credit for the fact that the EM and NCO's are attending such a remarkable school goes to the inspired work of the military engineers, the good specialists and skillful leaders.

Missile Battalion Training Methods

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Capt V. Kozhevnikov, Red Banner Baku Air Defense District: "A Level Higher: The Most Important Thing is Quality and Efficiency"]

[Text] The scheduled exercises in the SAM battalion were ending this time with a night training session. It was announced unexpectedly at the signal to assemble. Along with working out the standards and missions under night-time conditions, it was anticipated that the level of the crew's teamwork and their combat capability when one specialist replaced another would also be tested.

The training session was directed by the unit commander, Captain A. Kirpov was in charge of the battalion command post. The radiotechnical battery which he commands had obtained the highest training figures last year and it won the title of outstanding battery. His collective pledged to reaffirm this title. In carrying out his individual training plan, Kirpov has been mastering the functional duties at the job one level higher than the position he occupies since the very first days of the new training year. He has actually practiced them on numerous occasions already. Now, he will have the opportunity to perform the duty of deputy control officer during a night training exercise.

The air environment was complex. Targets were dashing to the defended objective from different directions, maneuvering in altitude and speed and skillfully using the mountainous terrain and active jamming to mask their operations.

Karpov is a combat qualified expert. He has a keen eye and his movements are extremely precise and economical. He quickly defined the threat to the objective presented by each air target and established priorities and the most effective procedures for destroying them. Karpov fit everything into the most rigid deadlines, made his decisions in a timely manner and issued the necessary commands.

Outstanding teamwork was displayed during the training session by the operator crews commanded by JrSgt M. Milyukov and Pvt I. Karpin. JrSgt Karpov deserved a lot of the credit for this. By the way, emulating Karpov and with his assistance, Milyukov and Karpin are also mastering the functional position one level higher than the position they are in. The other men are also following their example. At the end of the winter training period, six NPO's and 10 men should be working at the level of technician.

One of the main duties, wherein the junior specialist is still to carry out the duties of a senior specialist, is the extremely important reserve for increasing combat readiness. The technical association's work, special training assignments, specialist competition and periodic contests are aimed at implementing vertical cross-training.

Improvement in the quality of training for operators and other technical specialists is greatly facilitated by the increased supervision over their training, including the night training. For example, the battery commanded by JrSgt Karpov makes up operator target tracking performance charts after each training session. Based on the charts, he has to say who is working, how he is working, what progress he has made and within what period of time, and what still needs to be worked on. The target tracking charts in these charts get closer and closer to the level of maximum possible accuracy in all parameters.

There is still a need to improve the level of technical training of the operators. Along with target tracking, the operators should also be able to issue the appropriate commands to the other elements of the system. As shown in

Engr-SrLt Karpov's experience, a daily, detailed analysis of this data stimulates trainee activity and stimulates their desire to master their specialties better and more rapidly, to increase their rated skill level and to completely carry out their competition pledges.

The young recruits also participated in the night training session. Pvt N. Myrzu was among them. After the next exercise input, he replaced specialist 1st class Pvt B. Saparov at the operator's position. Due to the excess strain, the serviceman's face turned red and beads of sweat appeared on his forehead. Engr-SrLt Karpov reassured the soldier and cheered him up. Glancing at Saparov, Myrzu noticed that his eyes were shining happily, exuberantly: "Don't be shy, he said, everything will be okay."

The efficient environment, the kindness and trust and his comrades' readiness to come to his assistance did their job. Pvt Myrzu began to function better and more confidently. In the final analysis, he handled the operator's duties at the level of a specialist 3rd class in a rather complex environment.

It is worth mentioning that all the battalion FM and NCO's, who occupy the positions of leading specialists, have made the following pledge for the competition: to be ready to pass the test for a class rating or to increase their class rating by Soviet Army and Navy Day. They are firmly keeping their word.

The training session for the record was successful. The Battalion command post crew received an outstanding rating for organizing combat operations and for detecting and annihilating destruction of the test targets. The missilemen of the Launch Battery commanded by SrLt V. Tarasov also merit the notes for an outstanding rating.

Mobile AD Missile Battalion Training

News of 2nd Army (T) DA - Russian 24 Jan 80 p 1

(ATTN: 0-1100-01, 0-1100-02, Red Banner Kiev Military District "Integrated Exercises")

On 21 July 1979 morning, the SAM battalion had made a successful defense and repelled an "enemy" air raid of 10 aircraft. The headline, the routine, integrated combat training which the missilemen worked out their

and others, put in a lot of hard work on this. They had to streamlining the entire process of planning training sessions. They drew up a schedule for conducting integrated field exercises with the small units.

In the battalion under discussion, they always conducted integrated exercises using innovative methods which had proven themselves in practice. Even while they were taking the combat vehicles out of the motor pool, they worked on various exercise inputs which required the commanders and van chiefs to react quickly to abrupt changes in the situation and make valid decisions. After the equipment was deployed in the field, the specialists worked under a great deal of strain throughout the entire day. As shown by an analysis of their field exercises, not a single hour--it could be said not a single minute--was lost to no purpose, to inefficiency.

Total efficient utilization of training time was promoted by thorough exercise preparations. On the evening before they left for the field, the battalion commander assembled the officers and warrant officers and sequentially walked through, if it is possible to express it this way, all the elements of the forthcoming exercise; he satisfied himself that the alternative adopted for distributing jobs was correct and feasible and he again precisely defined the standards and deadlines to be worked on.

Brigadier Pavlovskiy was the first in the battalion to begin the training session for the missile guidance van operators. The specialists worked on their skills for picking up targets and maintaining track on them; they achieved a degree of teamwork in the van's operations under the most unexpected, so-called stress, situations. The training session was divided into several phases. The conditions for performing the training missions became more complex from phase to phase. They simulated frequent breaks in tracking, introduced intense jamming and issued exercise inputs where the specialists had to work in their own protective gear. The operators under Lt. Colonel's supervision accomplished all the missions with an outstanding rating.

It must be mentioned that the battery's leading specialists in developing their practical skills are already ready to pass the test to raise their class rating. To a great extent, this was promoted by utilizing the training and simulation equipment and the technical objective monitoring equipment in

of competition in the past was conducted. A lot of deficiencies were discovered. Before the exercises, operational launches were an exercise, the fighting edge for the championship increased. But, during normal drills and training sessions, it subsided.

The special features of the missilemen's combat training was considered to be the cause of this. Such special features actually exist. For example, during the initial period of the specialists' training. The complexity of the electronic equipment and other components of a SAM system require a significant amount of academic training time which makes competition difficult. The same can be said for carrying out operations on the equipment during the initial period.

"Switching on toggle switches and turning variometers is a simple job--what is there to compete about here?" one of the crew commanders asked me. "So, we waited for the integrated exercises within the unit."

The same kind of errors in organizing competition were also observed during other lessons and training sessions. Even after the unit went over to the building block method of developing the missilemen's skills and knowledge, a method which created extremely favorable conditions for competition among the specialists during lessons, these opportunities were not completely used.

And then, the unit methods council played a large role here. While preparing the overall plans and individual methods and plans for conducting lessons with various specialists during the initial training period, the council included the recommendations of Guards Maj V. Smirnov, a 1st class specialist, and of other leading officers in them, recommendations which had been tested in practice: recommendations on what issues to organize competition on between the men and the whole units and how to specifically organize it. In order that the standards for operational work would also be tested in a competitive spirit, it was suggested that they be broken down into their components. The officers received the necessary advice on methods in the lessons on methods of conducting and during demonstrations. Those who, due to the lack of interest, took a perfunctory attitude toward organizing competition during lessons were corrected.

The lessons based on the new methods, which were carried out with the greatest interest during the lessons on the new methods, showed that the specialists, during the lessons, took a perfunctory attitude toward organizing

his subordinates jotted them down and then repeated them in practice. As a rule, they did this without any spirit, sluggishly and, of course, they were slow in acquiring the skills of running the equipment. After visiting the lessons, Guards Capt N. Kamynin, a recent commander of an outstanding unit and now a staff officer, pointed out Trifonov's shortcomings to him. Kamynin actually showed him how to conduct these lessons and how to ensure a high degree of combativeness among his trainees.

From the very first days of the training year, the staff officers have devoted greater attention to teaching the advanced methods to the young unit commanders. Guards Capt Yu. Kozlov, a support service chief, had to do a lot of work in preparing for one of the lessons. In addition to studying the governing documents and supplemental literature, he spent numerous hours in the simulators performing various specialists' roles. Only after this did he write his lesson plan which included the issues of organizing competition on specific missions. The officer had previously established the priority for the men to perform the exercises and he saw to it that competition rivals--individual specialists and crews--worked concurrently on the equipment. The lesson became a sort of standard for the unit's officers and warrant officers.

The lesson on combat operations for target acquisition and designation radar operators, which was attended by Guards Capt A. Ryshkevich, another support service chief, was also conducted in an instructive manner. He did some thorough thinking about how he could help the lesson instructor, Guards Capt V. Pokladenko, conduct the lesson at a superior level. During the lesson, there was an enthusiastic campaign to see who could not only accomplish his own mission first but also the duties in related specialties. The best operator was determined according to the cumulative results. When they were given a break, he shared his work experience with his comrades.

Many of the missilemen's lessons and training sessions are conducted as a package while working on the problems of defense against weapons of mass destruction and combined arms training. Previously, provisions were made for competition during these lessons only when the primary missions were being accomplished; now, there is competition for all the missions, including the accomplishment of exercise inputs dictated by the tactical situation. The competition winners

are determined based on a consideration of this. Through its persistent work, the radar crew subordinate to Guards Capt N. D'yachkov has achieved the title of best crew during the first month of training.

To a great extent, there are special features of competition during lessons using training equipment. There are specific difficulties here. At the site, when the assembly or alert signal is sounded, you can see the actions of the land and air units around you; the men experience a high sense of responsibility and actively compete to see who can perform the combat training mission the best. But, when they are dealing with a trainer or simulator which is operating according to a preset program, their fighting edge declines.

The unit took this into account. Even before the beginning of the training year, the headquarters conducted an integrated set-piece demonstration at which the forms of organizing competition which had proven themselves were used. A detailed analysis was conducted and an actual test was run based on the experience of the subordinates of Guards Capt G. Bykov and of the other commanders on how to best achieve a competitive spirit during training sessions on trainers. A graph of ratings developed from the technical objective monitoring equipment appeared in the log book. It became harder to earn a high rating and, consequently, its value increased. Moreover, the results of the specialists' work on the training equipment was taken into account and began to have an effect on the rivals' overall results.

In short, the unit was able to approach the organization of competition during lessons and training sessions in an enterprising and creative manner. A lot was achieved. The majority of the new recruits are integrated into the combat formation earlier than usual and the training plan and socialist pledges are being successfully fulfilled.

CSO: 1801
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AIRBORNE UNITS: TRAINING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

Chernigovskaya Division Training

Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Lt Col (Ret) I. Moshkovskiy: "Airborne Forces, Here Is Where Your Sons Are Serving"]

[Text] "Dear Editors! My son Viktor is an airborne soldier. He writes home regularly with news about himself and his comrades. But his mother would like to know more. Couldn't your paper tell something about the unit Viktor is stationed with, and how these airborne troops live and train and what they do for recreation?"

A. Batrakova

Your son, my dear Anastasiya Sergeyevna, is serving in an illustrious unit of airborne troops. He is an artillery section chief and assistant platoon leader. Generally speaking, your son has a great many duties, and he is effective in his discharge of them. His crew invariably carries an "outstanding" designation. His platoon is "outstanding" as well.

It was getting crowded for the parachutists in the air. Hundreds of canopies were carrying troops and their officers and NCO's down to the ground. Aircraft continued their delivery of ever increasing numbers of new subunits to the troop drop zone. Viktor was in one of them. When the "Jump!" light flashed on the indicator display panel, he was the first one out of his aircraft.

First come the seconds of free fall. Then there's the familiar clap over his head, and it immediately becomes amazingly still. Viktor looked up. All was in order! It looked as though his silk canopy had been painted a white bouquet in vivid color against the background of the azure sky. As is customary and in accordance with all regulations, he ran quickly upon landing in the direction of the enormous cargo parachute canopies spread over the green field. There was their military equipment. Also rushing

toward that point were the Guardsmen of his crew--the gunner Yevgeniy Utkin, the loader Yevgeniy Sosnik and others.

The airborne battalion to which their battery was attached soon joined battle with the "enemy" on a hill near a lake. The airborne troops pushed the "enemy" back and broke through to the opposite shore to destroy an important objective there. But a large force was being brought up to assist the defenders. Strikes had to be delivered on the columns of "enemy" reinforcements, and this mission had to be accomplished by the artillerymen.

Without waiting to assemble his entire platoon, Viktor moved his crew ahead to their assigned area and opened fire at the command of the senior battery commander. But arriving in time at that point was Guards Sgt V. Svashenko's crew. With accurate fire delivered from their two guns these artillerymen forced the "enemy" reinforcements after taking heavy losses to halt their advance and look for cover.

Viktor and his comrades-in-arms have already accumulated a great deal of experience in executing landings like this in the "enemy" rear, skillfully carrying out maneuvers there and engaging in fierce combat engagements. His crew and platoon always achieve high ratings for their performance. And both Viktor himself and his subordinates have learned to destroy their targets with the first round.

Over the days of my visit with these airborne troops I had occasion to meet and speak with many officers who know Viktor. All of them speak of your son with high regard. Viktor's service card is evidence of this. In it have been entered 13 commendations. On his chest he wears badges designating him "Outstanding Member of the Soviet Army" and Specialist 1st Class and one marking him an officially ranked sportsman.

Yes, for your son as well as for the other men, the army has become a great school of life, a school for courage and development and indoctrination. From a timid and tender youth, Viktor has developed into a mature, highly trained fighting man. His senior comrades and officers have assisted him in his development, those like Guards Capt Yuriy Mikhaylovich Kulagin and others. It was they who helped him develop his understanding of what is meant by duty, loyalty and honor; and it was with their support that he has taken up a worthy place in his combat formation of Guards airborne troops. I don't know if Viktor has written to you about his commanders, but with expressions of love and a sense of gratitude he spoke to me at great length about the tireless labors they devote to the training and indoctrination of their troops and the paternal concern they show for their subordinates.

His pride also came through in his words when Viktor spoke about his division. For the fact is that the honor has fallen to him of serving in the illustrious Guards Red Banner Chernigovskaya Airborne Division, which distinguished itself more than once in combat during the Great

Patriotic War and from its ranks has produced 47 Heroes of the Soviet Union. The present generation of the motherland's defenders is making its own contribution to the glorious traditions of its fathers and grandfathers.

It's no easy thing to be a leader in a division where no matter which man you take, you find one who has become master of his required combat skills. But Viktor is one of those who is able to win out even amidst an entire field of outstanding personnel. The persistence of his efforts and his deep awareness of his military duty help him accomplish this. He is also successfully developing a mastery of his military skills, enriching himself with experience accumulated in leadership and social activities and expanding his ideological and cultural horizons.

I bade farewell to the battery commander who had given me my look in on your son's life and duty in the service; then Viktor and I left the clean, spacious, well-equipped barracks and went out into the street.

"This isn't simply a military post we have here; it's fantastic, like something out of a fairy tale," he declared, then adding: "Just look at these walkways, finer than you'll see in the very best city parks. Then have a look at the club, the mess hall, the training facility and the military glory museum!"

Everything about the place here attracts your attention; it affords these airborne troops facilities for good training and pleasant and cheerful living and recreation.

There are a lot of things I could have told you about Viktor's life in the service. About how he competes at long distance with his boyhood friend Aleksandr Tikhonov, whom you know, and who is now an assistant platoon leader in another artillery unit. About how he himself is now bringing new personnel into the combat formation. About how one of our front line veterans, the former battery commander, Hero of the Soviet Union Capt (Ret) D. Gridin, warmly shook his hand. But let us touch on one other incident.

You, Anastasiya Sergeyevna, of course, don't forget that 23 November is Viktor's birthday. But he, now imagine this, forgot it this time. The tension and pressure of the field firing exercises were so great that there simply wasn't time to think about anything else. The cease-fire signal was finally given. Viktor had intended to assemble his section to tote up the exercise results and express his appreciation to those who had distinguished themselves. But there then followed an order for a full battery formation; and its commander, Guards Capt Yu. Kulgagin, announced the following before the entire assembly:

Comrades, "Today, is Guards Sergeant Batrakov's birthday." The officer warmly congratulated his subordinate.

You just had to see how his friends surrounded Viktor and embraced him. Then along toward the end of the formation came words from the battery commander once more:

"For excellent firing," he declared, "I am announcing a special pass into town for Guards Sergeant Batrakov."

Yes, his senior commanders and officers and subordinates all love and respect Viktor. And he has deserved this love and respect.

Recruit Training Procedures

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Guards Lt M. Syrtlanov, Red Banner Trans-Caucasian Military District: "First Jump"]

[Text] Day broke in a quiet dawn over the field air base. The sun silvering over the ridge of mountain peaks. Another day was at hand, typically clear and characteristic for the mountain regions of the mountain regions of the Transcaucasus.

But to the soldiers in their protective suits standing now beside their tight parachute packs, gazing up into the azure-blue sky, everything about them now seemed special. The sky itself, in the first place. The sky for their first jumps. It now seemed to them both bluer and higher. Seized by this sense of the unknown, their hearts began to pound faster; and each man quizzed himself mentally: will I be able to pass the test of this encounter with the sky-blue heights?

And then through the stillness of this animated morning atmosphere there sounded the command, amplified by a megaphone:

"Parachutes on!"

Everything in the assembly area went into motion. The airborne troops began unhurriedly to put on their parachutes and fasten their leg and chest straps. But it's no simple matter for one man to manage these operations by himself. Divided into pairs, the soldiers help one another. Their reliance and trust in their comrades at this time are indeed unbounded. This means essentially only one thing--they are entrusting them with their very lives. For that reason each man carefully inspects his comrade's gear and the security with which his parachute is attached.

Paired up with Guards Pvt V. Taranenko is Guards Pvt V. Sultanov. With emphatic efficiency and quickness, Taranenko throws his harness over his shoulders and attaches his "reserve." His comrade also skillfully executes these operations. Both of them had received instruction as students in DOSAAF flying clubs and had developed a familiarity with the Fifth Ocean even before their call-up for service in the army. The canopy has

opened out overhead 184 times in Guard Pvt Sultanov's case, for example, and he holds a second-class rating in sport parachuting.

"More than 50 percent of our new men have already undergone training in DOSAAF organizations," I was told on the eve of these jumps by Guards Maj V. Safronov, deputy battalion commander for airborne training. "And this is of enormous benefit to them from the very beginning of their combat training: their ground training comes a lot easier for them and they develop more rapidly their mastery of the full range of exercises executed in the course of special training duties and skills in jumps from the tower. In a word, it is of great benefit to them in their military service."

There then began inspection of the parachutists. Guards Maj V. Safronov passed unhurriedly between the ranks of airborne troops. With a sharp, experienced eye he inspected each parachutist's gear to see whether everything was in place. He didn't forget in the process to encourage one of the beginners: sometimes placing a hand on a shoulder in paternalistic fashion, now showing a friendly smile. Buck up!, soldier, he says, let's not be frightened.

Guards Maj V. Safronov has served almost 25 years with the airborne forces; he has about 500 jumps from various types of aircraft to his personal credit, and he understood very well what was now going on within each of these new airborne troops, now that the moment was so near at hand when they would have to step out into the sky. During these moments the assistance of an experienced fighting man is very important to a beginner. So the day before the jumps Safronov had assigned all officers and NCOs such that there would be an experienced parachutist in each group of new men.

He stopped for a moment beside Guards Pvt V. Strel'tsov. After carefully checking his main and reserve parachutes, he laid his hand on the man's shoulder:

"We've prepared ourselves well for this jump!"

Strel'tsov could tell by his face that it was no difficult for the soldier, but he managed to summon within himself the strength to smile and then took heart and cheered up a little. Two days ago he hadn't been able to execute his jump from the parachute tower. Guards Lt A. Kadirgaliyev, the deputy company commander for political affairs, helped the beginner overcome his fears. With his knowledge of the man's personal pride and self-esteem, the political officer asked Strel'tsov after one of his unsuccessful attempts whether he knew what constituted the strength of a brave man. And then he himself supplied the answer--his ability to maintain his self-control and retain command of his own will.

The political officer clearly planted the right seed within the soldier. The following day, Guards Pvt Strel'tsov executed all the prescribed jumps from the tower.

A nimble AN-2 came to a stop on the taxiway. Then a second, and a third. The airborne troops moved at a quick pace toward the aircraft. And then they were in the air.

The jumpmaster, Guards Lt A. Minin, kept his eye continuously on the indicator display panel. The young airborne troops cast glances in the direction of the signal lights as well.

The yellow dome light came on like a flash of lightning.

"Get ready!" commanded Minin.

Coming up and stopping first at the door was Guards Pvt Sultanov. He gripped his rip-cord ring more tightly with his hand and bent over, readying himself for the crucial step.

"Go!"

Sultanov threw himself out into the howling stream and after him went Taranenko. And then after hesitating briefly as if taking aim, Guards Pvt Strel'tsov, too, stepped out.

A few seconds later, all eight canopies had begun to swing out in the sky.

The sky that day became for these new airborne troops the first height seized by them in the course of their service in the army. A height of courage and bravery. Ahead of them lie many more jumps of varying complexity, but forever remaining in their memories will be the skies of their first jump with their white daisy canopies.

Svirskaya Division Training

Moscow KRASHNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 31 Jan 80 p 1

[Article by Col V. Gavrilin: "Conditioning for Combat"]

[Text] The airborne reconnaissance subunit under the command of Guards Sr Lt V. Prosvirnin had received the order to capture and destroy the "enemy" headquarters. The objective was closely and vigilantly guarded, and the mission was a difficult one. All the more so as prior to this, after being dropped from their aircraft, the men of this subunit had accomplished a march of many kilometers over impassable roads. Would these reconnaissance personnel have sufficient strength remaining for a successful operation to capture the headquarters?

"Parachuting and long marches require tough training and conditioning on the part of airborne personnel," declared Master of Sport Maj V. Panteleyev, the division's chief of physical training and sports. "A fighting man simply cannot dispense with a development of his strength, endurance and capability of overcoming obstacles. There have been instances during an

airborne operation, for example, in which upon landing unanticipated strong gusts of wind filled the parachute canopies so that in some places they dragged the men along at nearly the speed of a fast-moving street car. But these airborne troops were nevertheless able to "throttle down" their speed. Now wasn't strength in this instance really essential? And then an airborne troop has to have endurance. Because we frequently practice long assault marches. Guards Sr Lt V. Prosvirnin's men, for example, have executed marches of more than 500 km, conducting searches for 'enemy' facilities and other objectives and capturing and destroying them."

The conduct of cross-country marches involving en-route training exercises and assault marches in full pack has become the rule in this as well as in other subunits of the Guards Red Banner, Order of Kutuzov Svirskaya Airborne Division. It has made extensive use of a new and interesting type of sport activity--applied military orientation, the bases of which have been worked out by airborne specialists. Competitions involving this orientation activity are held both day and night for both team and personal ratings. The emphasis on practice and application on this type of sport activity raises no questions, and one would think that the time has come to consider the matter of including it in the Military Sports Classification.

After studying the situation, the airborne troops initiated the execution of their combat mission. Skillfully employing the techniques of boxing and unarmed combat, they captured an "enemy" truck and "eliminated" his sentries without once allowing them to send an alarm signal.

In order to take "enemy" soldiers by surprise, airborne troops have occasionally to jump from a vehicle moving at a rate of 40-45 km per hour. You automatically find yourself thinking: think of how many people slip on almost flat places in the winter and fall down and injure themselves, sometimes seriously. And yet here are airborne troops jumping from a vehicle moving at a fairly good clip without a single injury. That's what is meant by a high level of training and conditioning and skill in coordinating your movements!

Within a few minutes the troops of the subunit had already reached the headquarters. A combat engagement was then initiated which involved occasional hand-to-hand fighting. The "enemy" was strong, but these airborne troops, too, had developed an excellent mastery of individual combat methods. But then in this regard they engage in many actions which have no formal designation.

"Our airborne troops have clearly done thorough work in developing a mastery of the basics of hand-to-hand combat," declared Master of Sport Lt Col V. Safronov, chief of airborne physical training and sports. "Experience indicates that it is very important for airborne troops in modern-day warfare to have developed to perfection their mastery of these techniques. The physical training section, which includes individual

combat techniques, has undergone substantial changes in recent years. But the method of instruction has remained the same. VDV [airborne forces] physical training specialists are trying to introduce methodological changes suggested by practical experience itself. But their efforts are not enough. What we need here is the assistance of scientists from the Military Institute of Physical Culture. But they are still lagging behind those who are practically involved with this matter. A film on the technique of mastering new elements of hand-to-hand combat would also be of assistance in personnel instruction.

"Some of the men in this as well as in other subunits in the division are breaking 2 bricks or 16 tiles stacked on top of one another with one blow of the side of their hands. It's true that some might smile at competitions like these and consider them pure amusement. But we physical training specialists take a different view of them. For the fact is that these skills and abilities will very likely be useful in combat. It has been estimated that the force and suddenness of a blow like this is roughly equivalent to one by many of our country's boxing champions. But of even greater importance is the fact that these abilities have positive impact on the psychological preparedness of an airborne trooper and his confidence in achieving success. The feeling is strengthened within him that 'I can. There are no obstacles in combat for me.'"

The daring attack launched by these reconnaissance troops was crowned with success: the "enemy" headquarters was destroyed. Their senior commander took special note of the tough physical condition of the airborne troops involved and their ability to perform in hand-to-hand fighting.

"Systematic training exercises in both sections and teams help our airborne troops improve their physical conditioning," says Guards Sr Lt V. Prosvirnin, himself holder of 1st-class ratings in two sports. "We devote our attention primarily to sports in their practical military application. All subunit personnel have satisfied 1st-class parachuting requirements. Then we have candidates for master of sport in boxing and unarmed combat. Sport conditioning has more than once benefitted our airborne troops. An ability to swim well, for example, helped Guards Pvt Ye. Miroshnickenko save a drowning child. Socialist competition plays a great role in the development of mass-scale sports activities. Our party organization, which is headed by Guards Sr Lt V. Yerep, is devoting a great deal of attention to these matters."

The physical conditioning in other of the division's subunits is also to be found at a high level. Emphasis is being placed here on variety and comprehensiveness in personnel physical training. The officers set the example. It comes as no coincidence that this division has been one of the winners in the Army-wide "Officer Starts" mass competition by correspondence. No few masters of sport and candidates for master have come from among these subunit commanders. Platoon leaders Guards Sr Lt N. Filatov and Guards Lt's A. Belyayev and V. Khodorovich have recently

become masters of sport, for example. The division commanders, Guards Maj Gen V. Lebedev, has met the requirements for master of sport in sport gliding.

Our airborne forces are continuously and persistently improving their mastery of their combat skills. And their tough physical conditioning is helping them in these efforts.

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CSO: 1801

POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: ELECTION INFORMATION

Moscow AGITATOR ARMI I FLOTA in Russian No 2, Jan 80 signed to press 10 Jan 80 pp 1-5

[Article by ColGen G. Sredin, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet: "The People's Deputy: On the Way to the Elections to the Republic Supreme Soviets and Local Soviets of People's Deputies"]

[Text] On 24 February 1980, there will be elections to the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies. In the environment of high political activity caused by the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the second session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet, the Soviet people and the servicemen of the army and navy are on their way to this important event in the country's life. The election campaign is proceeding along with the preparations for the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth. "A giant of scientific thought and a truly populist leader," states the CPSU Central Committee decree on "The 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's Birth," "a fiery revolutionary and the founder of the Communist Party and the first socialist state in the world, Lenin devoted his entire vivid, heroic life to a great and noble cause--the struggle for the social liberation of the proletariat and of all the down-trodden masses and for the working people's happiness."

Each day in the life of our country is marked by achievements and hard-earned victories in building communism. The scope of the creative activities of the working class, farmers, the people's intellectuals and of all workers in carrying out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress during the 10th Five-Year Plan has been crowned with new successes in developing the economy, science and culture, in increasing the people's well-being and in strengthening our motherland's defense capability. The November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum

pointed out that the country's national income will be 323 billion rubles greater for this four-year period as compared to the corresponding period of the 9th Five-Year Plan and industrial output will be 600 billion rubles greater. Gross agricultural production will increase by more than 40 billion rubles. A good foundation has been laid to accomplish the national economic goals for 1980 and to confidently advance along the road of building communism's physical plant and equipment.

The Soviet people are the masters of their motherland. All the basic issues of its economic and spiritual life are discussed and solved with the widespread, direct participation of the workers. The masses fervently and unanimously support the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy which is directed at strengthening the Soviet state's power, at increasing the people's well-being and at securing peace and security for the people. The profound democratic nature of our system is attested to by the multi-faceted activities of the soviets of people's deputies--the most representative bodies of the people's sovereignty. It is only under socialism that the idea of democracy is unfolding for the first time in mankind's history in the true sense of this word, i.e., as the power of the people. Article 2 of the new USSR Constitution states:

"The people exercise their governmental authority through soviets of people's deputies which comprise the political foundation of the USSR.

"All other governmental agencies are controlled by and accountable to the soviets of people's deputies."

The new title for the soviets, which was incorporated in the USSR Constitution, reflects the democratic nature of their structure and activities as representative agencies of the people's governmental authority more precisely and completely than before. The USSR Constitution completely implements Lenin's idea of Soviet power as the power of a true union of the people. The people united by the soviets, emphasized V. I. Lenin, "that is who should manage the state."

The soviets, which were born in the fire of the revolution as the agencies of the working masses' struggle for power, have passed through the great experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Now, they have become organizations of all the people, the personification of their unity and a school of public affairs for millions of Soviet people.

"The soviets," emphasizes comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "are vital, lively, constantly renewable organizations of the people. Just as they once were able to unite the revolutionary movement of the masses and their efforts in building socialism into a common channel, now, under the conditions of mature socialism, the soviets must more fully absorb the struggle to improve production efficiency, carry out the broad social program planned by the party and develop all aspects of our socialist democracy, i.e., accomplish the goals of building communism."

All the soviets of people's deputies--from the rural, village, city, rayon and okrug soviets right up to the USSR Supreme Soviet--make up a uniform system of agencies of governmental authority. a system which personifies the maturity of developed socialism's public relations, the merger of all the classes and social strata of the state of all the people and the great force of the people's Leninist friendship. Each soviet is a particle of supreme power. These words of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reflect the unity of the system of soviets, their role in our society and their importance as fully competent bodies of power.

The democratic nature of the soviets as agencies of the socialist people's sovereignty is manifested in the procedures for forming them. All the soviets are elected directly by all the workers based on a universal, equal and direct right to vote a secret ballot. The very composition of the soviets convincingly reflects the social structure of a developed socialist society. At present, there are more than 50,000 local soviets operating within the country. Among the deputies of all the soviets, 42.3 percent are workers, 26.1 percent are kolkhoz workers and 31.6 percent are people working in science, education and the arts and in party, labor union and Komsomol organizations. People's deputies from over 100 nationalities are represented in the soviets--the bodies of state power in the Soviet Union.

Servicemen from the army and navy are widely represented on the soviets. Fifty-six servicemen have been elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet. And, 157 servicemen have been elected to the Supreme Soviets of the union republics and 39 have been elected to the Supreme Soviets of the Autonomous republics. Deputies of local soviets include over 13,000 servicemen. They are also the people's representatives at large in governmental agencies. While carrying out their lofty duties, the servicemen-deputies participate in decision making during the sessions, work on standing committees of the soviets and in deputy groups and they meet with voters on a regular basis and are concerned about implementing their mandates.

Our deputies are the flesh of the people's flesh. They make steel and grow grain; they kindle the fires of power plants and build cities; they pave the way to space and produce oil; and they vigilantly guard the motherland's security. With their communist attitude toward work, their understanding of their public duty, their courage and high principles and their like for people, they have earned a lofty right--the right to be a people's deputy.

While persistently implementing a policy to increase the soviet's role in all areas of building communism, the Communist Party is devoting a great deal of attention to the issues of increasing the level of the deputies' activity and enhancing their work. In 1972, in accordance with the proposals advanced at the 24th CPSU Congress, the USSR Supreme Soviet developed and adopted a national Law on the Status of Deputies; this law defined the rights and duties of deputies of soviets at all levels as well as the responsibilities of state and public agencies toward them. In April 1979, the first session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet made some changes and additions to this law, changes and additions which were brought about by the new USSR Constitution. Important regulations on the deputies' activities are also contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet Regulations, in the regulations of the republic Supreme Soviets and in the union and republic legislative acts on local soviets. Individual issues of the deputies' activities are controlled by the regulations on standing committees and by other legislative acts.

The deputy of a soviet is elected by the people. "In all his activities," the USSR Law on the Status of People's Deputies directs, "the deputy must warrant the voters' faith and always meet the demands levied on him by the people."

The party's concern about enhancing the role and prestige of local governmental bodies has had noticeable results. As pointed out at the 25th party congress, their job has received fresh inspiration. Over 2.2 million elected representatives of the people and more than 30 million activists of the soviets--this is an enormous force which is aggressively showing its worth in all sectors of communist construction. During the last two decades alone, over 20 million people have graduated from the school of governmental management through the soviets.

The USSR Constitution, which was adopted on 7 October 1977, and the constitutions of the union and autonomous republics have reflected the expanded powers of the soviets of people's

deputies. They have been assigned the management of all sectors of state, economic, social, and cultural development, decision-making and guaranteeing the execution of decisions and monitoring the implementation of them. There has been an increase in the responsibility of all soviets for enforcing Soviet laws and for accomplishing national goals. In addition, the range of problems that the deputies handle has become more diverse and their job has become more active. At present, each soviet is the true master of its territory and it must be a good, assiduous master. It has a duty to think about everything, to show concern for everything and to do everything possible for the Soviet people's efficient work, for improving their well being and for an outstanding spiritual life for them.

The great goals being accomplished by the workers and daily affairs are making greater demands both on the country's citizens and their elected representatives. Time itself and the scale and tempo of the jobs being accomplished are making these demands. It is the duty of each Soviet individual to make better and more complete utilization of all resources, to solve new problems in a timely manner, to eliminate deficiencies in an efficient manner and to improve the quality and efficiency of his work on a continuing basis. That is why the election campaign itself is a concrete, businesslike, demanding, nation-wide inspection of the activities of soviets at all levels and of the activities of each deputy. At the same time, the preparations for the elections attract thousands and thousands of new activists to public work.

An important stage in the election campaign is the nomination of candidates for the position of deputy. The voters of our country have bestowed a lofty, well-deserved honor on the people they consider worthy of standing at the helm of the ship of state. The first candidates designated by the workers at the election meetings in all the union republics were Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and other leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet State. This is how the Soviet people express their love for their native party which exists for the people and serves the people and this is how they express their boundless faith in its Leninist headquarters, the CPSU Central Committee.

The candidates nominated for the positions of deputies are the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz farmers and the people's intellectuals--communists and non-party members, women and young people, servicemen of the army and navy and representatives of the more than 100 nationalities in our country. After learning their names, we have a special pride and a new strength of conviction in the grandeur of our people's sovereignty and in the triumph of our socialist democracy which supports such an inseparable union between the people and their power.

Like all the Soviet people, the personnel of the army and navy are enthusiastically preparing for the elections to the soviets of people's deputies. At voters' meetings and meetings with the candidates for the office of deputy, servicemen are fervently approving and supporting the CPSU's Leninist domestic and foreign policy and its practical activities. In the decisions of the November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the second session of the 10th USSR Supreme Soviet, they see the party's concern for additional growth in the national economy, for increasing the people's standard of living and for strengthening the country's defense capability. After beginning the training year in an organized manner, servicemen have entered into the socialist competition to achieve superior results in combat and political training; they are aggressively mastering their hardware and weapons and they are increasing their vigilance and combat readiness.

Within the USSR Armed Forces, there is a widespread program of information and posters on the election. The primary subject matter of the work being conducted among the servicemen, their dependents and blue and white collar employees of the army and navy is an explanation of the party's multifaceted activities in the area of the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy, our country's successes in developing the economy, science and culture and in improving the Soviet people's well-being and of the advantages of a society of developed socialism and the unmasking of the intrigues of bourgeois ideologists.

The effectiveness of the election campaign depends upon the activities of internal information personnel, political information personnel, lecturers and public affairs personnel. Their job must be planned so that the election information encompasses, without exception, all the voters in military units, educational institutions and establishments, the Soviet

Army's blue and white collar workers and the servicemen's dependents. It is necessary to make better use of the voters' reading rooms, poster centers, information centers, clubs and officers' clubs during the election campaign. Moreover, it is necessary to combine large-scale arrangements with individual work and to reach each voter. It is especially important to devote attention to servicemen who will participate in the elections for the first time. They should get acquainted with the USSR Law on Citizenship, the citizen's rights and duties which are set forth in the USSR Constitution and the laws on elections to the Supreme Soviets of union and autonomous republics and to the local soviets of people's deputies.

Soviet servicemen are striving for a worthy reception for election day--a national holiday. By supporting the initiators of the Armed Forces socialist competition, unit and ship personnel are successfully accomplishing the missions of the winter training period. By responding to the CPSU Central Committee's appeal "to greet Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's anniversary with new successes in the struggle for communism and to transform the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan into a year of outstanding Leninist work," the servicemen are striving for new achievements in combat and political training. The efficiency of combat training and the high quality of military work vividly reflect each armed defender's sense of personal responsibility for carrying out his constitutional duty of defending the motherland's security. United around the Communist Party, the servicemen of the army and navy will demonstrate their devotion to the communist cause at the forthcoming election; they will unanimously vote for worthy representatives of the people for the bodies of our native Soviet power.

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CSO: 1801

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT: SOCIALIST COMPETITION PLEDGES

Moscow AGITATOR ARMII I FLOTA in Russian No 2, Jan 80
signed to press 10 Jan 80 pp 8-11

[Article by Guards LtCol L. Kovalev, Red Banner Belorussian
Military District: "No Stragglers"]

[Text] The servicemen of the army and navy have pleased the fatherland with the new successes in their military work during the past training year. A confident step forward in combat efficiency was also taken by the guardsmen in our motorized rifle regiment which has been awarded four orders and which was the initiator of socialist competition within the Ground Forces for the 1979 training year.

The intense competition and the outstanding military work provided a vivid manifestation of the guardsmen's high degree of acumen and their in-depth understanding of their military duty to the socialist fatherland. According to the results of the 1979 training year, our guards regiment completely fulfilled the pledges it adopted and confirmed its title of outstanding regiment; it was awarded the USSR Minister of Defense Pennant for Courage and Military Valor. During a meeting of the personnel, the men thoroughly analyzed the results of their military work. Realistically considering their capabilities and meeting the V. I. Lenin anniversary celebrations and the 26th CPSU Congress head-on, the guardsmen set higher targets for combat efficiency. The men of the regiment unanimously decided to renew their appeal to personnel of the Ground Forces to develop socialist competition for the 1980 training year under the motto "sacredly carry out Lenin's behests, improve combat and political training, increase vigilance and always be prepared to defend the motherland and socialism's great achievements."

The men adopted the following pledges:

--Based on an in-depth study and implementation of V. I. Lenin's behests, the decisions of the 25th Party Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on defense issues, achieve an additional increase in unit combat readiness overall and in the quality of personnel combat and political training and reaffirm the title of outstanding regiment.

--Increase the revolutionary, combat and work traditions of the Communist Party, the Soviet people and their heroic Armed Forces in every way possible and be worthy of the fame of our native heroes. Enter the special, patriotic effort in honor of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth "Loyal to Lenin's Behests." Keep the honor of your regiment and the right-of-line competition within the Ground Forces high.

--Concentrate your primary efforts on an additional improvement in tactical, technical and live-fire training. Fight for an outstanding development of each subject and of each operational training mission and for an outstanding result for each training day. Persistently learn to hit the target with the first shot, the first round or the first missile at maximum range, day or night, in any weather. Strive for a high degree of field training and coordination among all units and within the regiment as a whole. Conduct all tactical exercises with an outstanding or good rating and conduct field firing exercises only with an outstanding rating.

--Systematically improve your technical knowledge. Conduct an in-depth study of weapons and hardware; use them skillfully and keep them in an exemplary condition; improve your skills in mastering them and learn to make maximum use of their operational capabilities. Fight for the title of best specialist and to achieve complete cross-training within sections, teams and crews. Conduct a persistent campaign for specialists to fulfill the military job standards one rung higher than their attained skill level. By the end of the training year, everybody required will have a class rating, including at least 73 percent with an enhanced rating. Train at least 65 percent of the tank and AIV [armored infantry vehicle] commanders as driver-mechanics 3rd class. Eliminate equipment and weapons breakdowns and unserviceability due to personnel error.

--All officers and warrant officers will persistently improve their technical military skills and teaching skills and show initiative in accomplishing the assigned mission in training subordinates for operations in the difficult environment of modern combat. Unit communists and Komsomol members pledge to be the leaders in everything new and advanced in combat training and to set a personal example on the job and in training.

--In organizing competition among elements, continually strive for widespread publicity and a mutual exchange of experience. Honestly assess the results achieved and ensure a high degree of responsibility among the personnel for fulfilling the pledges adopted. The rule for our affairs and training will be the principle: "No Stragglers."

--Achieve a situation where each combat and political training expert and each outstanding unit bear this lofty title with dignity and honor and reconfirm it and where the total number of outstanding soldiers increases by two percent compared to the last training year. All the young recruits pledge to master their military specialties, hardware and weapons within a short period of time.

--Persistently improve drill training and physical conditioning and always maintain exemplary military appearance. By the end of the year, have at least 97 percent officially rated sportsmen and 90 percent Military Sports System badge holders.

--Improve the regiment's training facilities by considering the increased requirements for personnel training and actively participate in the suggestion program.

--Fight for savings everyday; make efficient and rational use of all physical resources. By carefully handling fuel during transportation and storage and by maintaining military equipment at peak efficiency, conserve at least three percent of our gasoline and four percent of our diesel fuel.

--Strive for each serviceman's strict compliance with moral and ethical norms of conduct. Set an example of superior discipline and efficiency and of an enterprising, conscientious accomplishment of your military duties; keep the honor and dignity of the Soviet serviceman high; strengthen friendship and military brotherhood.

We appeal to all the men of the Ground Forces to mark the 1980 training year--the year of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the Victory in the Great Patriotic War--with new successes in combat and political training and with a further development of the campaign for outstanding unit and we challenge the regiment commanded by Guards Maj N. Petrov to a contest.

The personnel of our combat collective know very well that being the initiator of socialist competition for our Service is not just an honor but also a responsibility. Special demands are made on the initiators; the initiators always set the example in everything. The Communist Party showed us the way to reach high milestones in military work. The guardsmen have adopted the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the primary thing in competition is to work without any stragglers.

From the very first days of training, each man and each military collective has been imbued with a high degree of responsibility for carrying out our socialist pledges and they have conducted a persistent campaign to carry them out in a superior manner. This is facilitated by our personnel's patriotic enthusiasm which was brought about by the CPSU Central Committee decree on "The 110th Anniversary of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin's Birth."

A persistent campaign for high statistics in combat training is presently underway at the tank range, firing range and in training classrooms. The progress of this campaign convincingly confirms that socialist competition is a powerful lever for mobilizing all personnel to successfully accomplish combat and political training missions. Commanders, political workers, communists and Komsomol activists are continuing to improve the tried and true forms and methods of socialist competition and they are skillfully developing the rivals' initiative.

One of the paragraphs in our pledges states that the rule for the men's affairs will be the principle "No Stragglers!" During the training process, this principle is being successfully incorporated into the work of our personnel.

The company commanded by Guards Capt V. Ivashchenko--based on the initiative of the communists, Komsomol activists and internal information specialists--has established Komsomol "trios" in the platoons.

How is mutual assistance organized in them? Two well trained specialists accept responsibility for a new recruit. There are numerous examples where the leading men--at their own initiative, voluntarily and without any regard for time--help the new recruits master their military specialties.

The activists' example is being followed by many EM and NCO's. Among the personnel of this unit, it has already become the standard for each man who has reached the target of rated specialist to set himself the goal of taking another step in improving his professional skills--working a rung higher than the skill level he has attained.

There is a constant concern for competition publicity in the unit commanded by Guards Capt V. Yukhnevich. The issues of guaranteeing publicity for socialist competition are the center of attention for the commander, the party organization and the activists; these issues are supported by their supervisory work. They get the competition statistics to personnel in an efficient manner; the Lenin Room has charts which show the men's training results for each month. The "Outstanding Soldier of the Day" bulletin boards carry the names of the day's leaders and reveal the secrets of their success. The unit also does not forget those who are straggling behind in the competition.

We devote special attention to summarizing and disseminating the experience of the units where there have been no stragglers for an extended period of time. For example, there was an in-depth study of the experience of the outstanding motorized rifle company commanded by Guards Capt Yu. Makarov. The men of this collective are effectively achieving a situation where there are no stragglers. They are making creative use of various forms of competition here. Thus, the guardsmen are actively participating in the campaign for the title of best specialist, best platoon, best section and best team. The company has originated a lot of projects: destroying the target at maximum range, in the minimum time and with a minimal amount of ammunition; demonstrating on-the-job results one rung higher than their attained class rating; successfully accomplishing missions with reduced section and team manning; and operating according to daytime standards at night. The competition for the title of best specialist and the competitive examinations are not conducted on a hit or miss basis but systematically. Based on the leading experience of this company, we are teaching the

commanders of the unit's elements and showing them how competition should be organized with the motto "No Stragglers!"

Communists, Komsomol activists and general information specialists are giving commanders a great deal of assistance in this. They are maintaining a political and efficient edge in their coworkers; they are developing a high sense of responsibility for carrying out their personal pledges in them; they are setting the pace in strengthening military friendship and in providing comradely assistance to the stragglers. As the commander's active assistants, they are devoting the proper attention to the development of moral traits in the competitors. The individual pledges of many guardsmen contain points like these: "I will set an example for a communist attitude toward military work," "I will help a young recruit," "I promise to keep the title of defender of the socialist fatherland above reproach," "I will increase the combat traditions of my regiment through my military work" and others. Practical experience confirms that the developmental force of competition noticeably increases with this.

The men of our regiment are directing their efforts at further improving the efficiency of socialist competition in order to actually transform the final year of the 10th Five-Year Plan into a year of outstanding Leninist work..

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SELECTIVE LIST OF JPRS SERIAL REPORTS

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (GENERAL)

USSR REPORT: Agriculture
USSR REPORT: Economic Affairs
USSR REPORT: Construction and Equipment
USSR REPORT: Military Affairs
USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs
USSR REPORT: Energy
USSR REPORT: International Economic Relations
USSR REPORT: Consumer Goods and Domestic Trade
USSR REPORT: Human Resources
USSR REPORT: Transportation
USSR REPORT: Translations from KOMMUNIST*
USSR REPORT: PROBLEMS OF THE FAR EAST*
USSR REPORT: SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES*
USSR REPORT: USA: ECONOMICS, POLITICS, IDEOLOGY*

USSR SERIAL REPORTS (SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL)

USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Biomedical and Behavioral Sciences
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Effects of Nonionizing Electromagnetic Radiation
USSR REPORT: Life Sciences: Agrotechnology and Food Resources
USSR REPORT: Chemistry
USSR REPORT: Cybernetics, Computers and Automation Technology
USSR REPORT: Electronics and Electrical Engineering
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